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Per BI
16


HARVARD
UNIVERSITY
ARNOLD
ARBORETUM
PRESENTED BY
CHARLES - SPRAGUE - SARGENT
1892

THE

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Diſplayed:

IN WHICH

The moſt Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-Houſe, and the Stove, are accurately repreſented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Claſs, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Uſe of ſuch LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wiſh to become ſcientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. VII.

" Now let us range both far, and wide,
" Thro' all the gardens boaſted pride.
" Here Jaſmines ſpread the ſilver flow'r,
" To deck the wall or weave the bow'r,
" The Woodbines mix in am'rous play,
" And breathe their fragrant lives away.
" There riſing Myrtles form a ſhade;
" There Roſes bluſh, and ſcent the glade;
" The Orange, with a vernal face,
" Wears ev'ry rich autumnal grace;
" While the young bloſſoms here unfold,
" There ſhines the fruit like pendant gold;
" Citrons their balmy ſweets exhale,
" And triumph in the diſtant gale. COTTON.

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BUCHNERA VISCOSA. CLAMMY BUCHNERA.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. obsolete 5-dentatus. *Corollæ* limbus 5-fidus, æqualis: lobis cordatis. *Caps.* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BUCHNERA *viscosa* foliis lineari-lanceolatis laxe dentatis subglutinosis, floribus pedunculatis, caule fruticoso. *L' Herit. Strip. nov. tom.* 2. *tab.* 34. *Ait. Kew. V.* 2. *p.* 357.

Buchnera is a genus of plants established by LINNÆUS in honour of A. E. BUCHNER, a German naturalist.

Of this genus, nine species are enumerated in the 14th edition of the *Systema Vegetabilium*, by Professor MURRAY.

We learn from Mr. AITON, that the present species (a native of the Cape) was introduced to the royal garden at Kew in 1774.

It cannot boast much beauty, yet as it occupies but little room, grows readily from cuttings, and flowers during most of the summer: it obtains a place in most green-houses.

N.° 217



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DISANDRA PROSTRATA. TRAILING DISANDRA.

Class and Order.

HEPTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. sub 7-partitus. *Cor.* rotata, subseptem-partita. *Caps.* 2-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DISANDRA prostrata. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. Suppl. Pl. p.* 32. 214. *Ait. Kew. V.* 1. *p.* 493.
SIBTHORPIA peregrina. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 880.

The foliage of this plant greatly resembles that of Ground Ivy, and its branches trail on the ground somewhat in the same manner, extending to the length of several feet; but it is not on the ground that it is best seen, as its flowers are apt to be hid among the leaves: it appears most advantageously when growing in a pot, placed on a pedestal, or in some elevated situation, where its branches may hang carelessly down: thus treated, when fully blown, it becomes a most pleasing object.

LINNÆUS, the son, in his *Suppl. Plant.* observes, that the *Disandra* varies extremely in the number of its stamina, as it does also in the divisions of its calyx, and corolla; in this respect, indeed, we do not know its equal: fortunately for those systems of Botany, which are formed from the number of certain parts of the fructification, few such inconstants exist.

Professor MURRAY observes, that seven is the most prevalent number of its stamina, five the most natural.

LINNÆUS describes it as a native of the East; Mr. AITON informs us, that it was introduced here about the year 1771, from Madeira.

It flowers during most of the summer months; in the winter it must be kept in the green-house; in the summer it will bear the open air, grows readily from cuttings, should be planted in rich earth, and plentifully watered in dry weather.

N.° 219



Pub.d by W. Curtis S.t Geo Crescent Feb.y 1. 1793 Sansom Sculp

MICHAUXIA CAMPANULOIDES. ROUGH-LEAV'D MICHAUXIA.

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 16-partitus. *Cor.* rotata, 8-partita. *Nectarium* 8-valve, ſtaminiferum. *Capſ.* 8-locularis, polyſperma. *L' Heritier Monogr.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MICHAUXIA campanuloides. *L' Heritier Monogr.*

The celebrated author of the *Hortus Kewenſis* informs us, that the plant here figured is a native of the Levant, and was introduced to this country in the year 1787, by Monſ. L' HERITIER, who firſt gave it the name of *Michauxia*, and wrote a Monographia, or particular treatiſe on it.

We have before obſerved, that when a plant has been named in honour of any particular perſon, that name muſt be retained in all countries, however uncouth its pronunciation may be, and there are few of our readers but what will think the preſent name ſufficiently ſo.

Laſt ſummer 1792, in the month of July, we had the pleaſure to ſee a fine plant of this ſort, fully blown, in the collection of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kenſington; though in a ſmall pot, it grew nearly to the height of ſix feet, was branched almoſt to the bottom, and loaded with a profuſion of bloſſoms, ſuch as are repreſented on the plate, and which bore ſome diſtant reſemblance to thoſe of a paſſion-flower.

It is a biennial green-houſe plant, and, of courſe, only to be raiſed from ſeeds, which we are ſorry to find have not ripened in this country, though they are ſaid to do ſo in France.

ERICA CERINTHOIDES. HONEYWORT-FLOWER'D HEATH.

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inſerta. *Antheræ* bifidæ. *Capſ.* 4-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *cerinthoides* antheris muticis incluſis, corollis clavatis groſſis, ſtigmate incluſo cruciato, foliis quaternis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 368. *Ait. Kew. V.* 2. *p.* 22.

The *Erica cerinthoides* is one of the moſt magnificent and ſhewy of the genus, grows wild at the Cape, from whence it was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774; it is the more valuable, as it flowers during moſt of the year: its bloſſoms are found to vary from a deep to a very pale red. It is a hardy green-houſe plant, and uſually propagated by cuttings.

To have this beautiful tribe of plants in perfection, they muſt be kept in pots proportioned to their ſize, filled with that kind of bog earth in which our Britiſh heaths grow ſpontaneouſly, finely ſifted; to which it may be neceſſary ſometimes to add a third part of the mould of rotten leaves, or choice loam, partaking more of a clayey than a ſandy nature: we muſt be careful not to let them ſuffer for want of water in dry hot weather, as ſuch an omiſſion, even for one day, may be fatal; and to give them as much air as poſſible at all times when the weather is mild.



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IPOMŒA COCCINEA. SCARLET IPOMŒA.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis. *Stigma* capitato-globoſum, *Capſ.* 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IPOMŒA *coccinea* foliis cordatis acuminatis baſi angulatis, pedunculis multifloris. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 204. *Ait. Kew. V.* 1. *p.* 215.

CONVOLVULUS coccineus, folio anguloſo. *Plum. Amer.* 89. *t.* 103.

QUAMOLCIT americana, folio hederæ, flore coccineo. *Comm. rar.* 21. *t.* 21.

The *Ipomœa* is very nearly related to the *Convolvulus*, one principal difference conſiſts in the different form of its ſtigma, which is globular, like that of the Primroſe; whereas in the Convolvulus it is divided into two ſubſtances, as is obviouſly ſhewn in the *Convolvulus arvenſis* and *ſepium*, but all the plants of theſe two genera have not this character marked with equal ſtrength.

The preſent ſpecies is a twining plant, will run up a ſtick to the height of ſix, eight, or ten feet, and produce an abundance of flowers, of a rich orange colour tending to ſcarlet, which renders it one of the moſt ornamental annuals cultivated in our gardens, into which it is not as yet generally introduced, though cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1759.

Mr. MILLER deſcribes it as a native of Carolina, and the Bahama Iſlands, Mr. AITON of the Weſt-Indies; it flowers from June to September.

It is cultivated in the ſame manner, and with the ſame eaſe as other annuals; three ſeeds may be ſet in the ground, about four inches aſunder, in the form of a triangle; when the ſeedlings are ſufficiently advanced, a tall ſtick is to be thruſt down in the centre betwixt the three plants, for them to twine around: the warmer and more ſheltered the ſituation, and the richer the ſoil in which they are placed, the taller the plants will grow; by raiſing them on a hot bed, you may anticipate their natural time of flowering, and be more certain of obtaining good ſeed.



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Pub. by W. Curtis St.ᵉ Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1793. Sansom Sculp

STRUTHIOLA ERECTA. SMOOTH STRUTHIOLA.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. nulla. *Cal.* tubulosus, ore glandulis 8. *Bacca* exsucca, polysperma. *Linn. Mant. p.* 4. *Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 165.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

STRUTHIOLA *erecta* glabra. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 164. *Ait. Kew. V.* 1. *p.* 165.

PASSERINA *dodecandra. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 513. *Amæn. Acad. V.* 4. *p.* 271.

PASSERINA filiformis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. *4to.*

PASSERINA. *Burm. Afric. t.* 47. *f.* 1.

The plant here represented appears to have been first described and figured by BURMAN, in his *Pl. Afric.* under the name of *Passerina:* LINNÆUS introduced it in the 3d edition of his *Sp. Pl.* by the title of *Passerina dodecandra*; discovering afterwards that it had in reality only four stamina, and that the other eight substances, mistaken for such, were so many glandular nectaria, he made in his *Mantiss. Plant.* a new genus of it, by the name of *Struthiola*, and assigned it the trivial name of *erecta*; in the abbreviated generic description given of it by Prof. MURRAY, an alteration is made in this generic character, and what before was considered as Corolla, is here regarded as Calyx; no reason is assigned for this alteration, and we are at a loss to account for the propriety of it.

Mr. MILLER, who cultivated this plant in 1758, describes it in his dictionary, and observes very justly, that though its branches when young are erect, when loaded with blossoms they incline to a horizontal position; hence the term *erecta* becomes an improper one, and should be changed for one more expressive.

This species of Struthiola is a very common shrub in our greenhouses, will grow to the height of five or six feet, and, though not so ornamental as some other plants, has the merit of flowering during most of the year, and often in the depth of winter.

Is readily increased by cuttings.

LYCHNIS CORONATA. CHINESE LYCHNIS.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, oblongus, lævis. *Petala* 5, unguiculata: *Limbo* ſub-bifido. *Capſ.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LYCHNIS *coronata* glabra, floribus axillaribus terminalibuſque ſolitariis, petalis laciniatis. *Thunb. Japon. p.* 187. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 435. *Ait. Kew. V.* 1. *p.* 117.

LYCHNIS *grandiflora* floribus axillaribus terminalibuſque ſolitariis, petalis inæqualiter crenatis. *Jacq. Collect. V.* 1. *p.* 149. *Icon. V.* 1.

JAPONICE ſen ſjun ra, vulgo Ganpi. *Kempf. Amæn. Exot. Faſc. V. p.* 873.

The rich and elegant bloſſoms of this Chineſe or Japaneſe beauty, poſſeſs a flatneſs and ſtiffneſs, which gives them an artificial air, to which their colour, which is exactly that of common red lead, may perhaps ſomewhat contribute; they make their appearance towards the cloſe of the ſummer, and as many (when the plant is in health and vigour) are produced on the ſame ſtem, they continue a conſiderable time in bloom; its root is perennial, and its ſtem, which riſes to the height of about two feet, herbaceous.

We remember to have ſeen this plant in the collection of the late Dr. FOTHERGILL at Upton, about the year 1774, by whom it was firſt introduced to this country: KÆMPFER, the celebrated Dutch traveller, who ſaw it growing in Japan, gives a very ſhort deſcription of it in his *Amænitates exoticæ*, and mentions a variety of it with white flowers: Profeſſor THUNBERG, who ſaw it alſo in its wild ſtate, as well as in the gardens of that country, confines himſelf to deſcribing the plant more at large: Profeſſor JACQUIN, in his *Icones*, has given an admirable figure of it.

Perſons here differ in their mode of cultivating this ſpecies of Lychnis, ſome treating it as a ſtove others as a greenhouſe and others as a hardy herbaceous plant; the latter mode is to be preferred, provided care be taken to plant it in a ſheltered ſituation, and to guard it againſt the inclemency of particular ſeaſons: it is propagated by parting its roots, alſo by ſlips, and cuttings, but in this buſineſs more than ordinary care is required to be ſucceſsful.



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PHYLICA ERICOIDES. HEATH-LEAV'D PHYLICA.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Perianthium 5-partitum, turbinatum. *Petala* 0. *Squamæ* 5, ſtamina munientes. *Capſ.* tricocca, infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHYLICA *ericoides* foliis linearibus verticillatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 235. *Ait. Kew. V.* 1. *p.* 268.

ALATERNOIDES africana ericæ foliis, floribus albicantibus et muſcoſis. *Comm. Hort.* 2. *p.* 1. *t.* 1.

Mr. MILLER, who cultivated this plant in 1731, informs us, that it grows wild about Liſbon, where it covers extenſive tracts of ground, in the ſame manner as the heath does in this country; it ſeldom riſes above the height of three feet, and is much diſpoſed to become buſhy; its flowers, which are ſlightly odoriferous, begin to appear in autumn, and continue during the winter and ſpring; they grow in little heads on the ſummits of the branches: their whiteneſs, contraſted with the dark colour of the foliage, forms a pleaſing appearance, and entitles this plant, though a common and long-eſtabliſhed inhabitant of the greenhouſe, to a place with ſuch as may boaſt more brilliancy of colour.

Its leaves, which thickly cover the ſtalks, do not well accord with LINNÆUS's ſpecific deſcription.

It is uſually propagated by cuttings, which ſtrike readily.



Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent. Apr. 1. 1798. Sansom Sculp

LOBELIA SURINAMENSIS. SHRUBBY LOBELIA.

Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Capſ.* infera, 2 five 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOBELIA *ſurinamenſis* caule ſuffruticoſo, foliis oblongis glabris ſerratis, floribus axillaribus pedunculatis. *Ait. Kew. V.* 3. *p.* 498. *Sp. Pl.* 1320.

LOBELIA *lævigata* foliis ellipticis ſerratis glabris, capſulis groſſis globoſis, calycibus ſubulatis, corollis glaberrimis. *Linn. Suppl. p.* 392.

The Lobelia ſurinamenſis, a plant newly introduced here, is minutely deſcribed in the *Suppl. Pl.* of the younger LINNÆUS, under the name of *lævigata*, apparently from the ſmoothneſs of its flowers: in the year 1786, Mr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON ſent this plant to the Royal Garden at Kew, from the Weſt-Indies, where it grows ſpontaneouſly, as well as at Surinam; and Mr. AITON has inſerted it at the end of the *Hort. Kew.* aſſigning to it a new ſpecific deſcription, and a new trivial name: our drawing was made from a plant which flowered in the ſtove of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kenſington, to whom it was imparted by RICHARD MOLESWORTH, Eſq. of Peckham, a gentleman liberal in his communications, and anxious to promote the cauſe of Botany.

This ſpecies of Lobelia is a ſtove plant, having a ſomewhat ſhrubby ſtalk, growing to the height of ſeveral feet; its bloſſoms are very large, of a pale red colour, and its Antheræ, which might be miſtaken for the ſtigma, unuſually hairy.

It begins to flower in January and February, and continues to bloſſom during moſt of the ſummer.

Is increaſed by cuttings.

ARABIS ALPINA. ALPINE WALL-CRESS.

Claſs and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

Glandulæ nectariferæ 4, ſingulæ intra calycis foliola, ſquamæ inſtar reflexæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARABIS *alpina* foliis amplexicaulibus dentatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 599. *Ait. Kew. Vol.* 2. *p.* 399. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

DRABA alba ſiliquoſa repens. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 109.

An early-blowing plant, if it has no great pretenſions to beauty, brings with it a powerful recommendation, more eſpecially if its flowers are not of the more common hue; ſuch are the claims which the preſent plant has to a place in this work: it is perennial, hardy, herbaceous, of low growth, rarely exceeding a foot in height, producing its white bloſſoms in April and May: its ſize renders it a ſuitable plant for the border of a ſmall garden, or for the covering of rock-work.

It is readily increaſed by parting its roots in autumn.

Grows ſpontaneouſly on the Alps of Switzerland, Auſtria, and Lapland, and was cultivated (*vid. Hort. Kew*) in the Botanic Garden at Oxford, in 1658.



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HELIANTHUS MULTIFLORUS. MANY-FLOWERED OR PERENNIAL SUN-FLOWER.

Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum, planum. *Pappus* 2-phyllus. *Cal.* imbricatus, ſubſquarroſus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HELIANTHUS *multiflorus* foliis inferioribus cordatis trinervatis ſuperioribus ovatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 781.

CHRYSANTHEMUM americanum majus perenne, floris ſolis foliis et floribus. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 23.

The Helianthus multiflorus, a native of North-America, is a hardy perennial herbaceous plant, ariſing uſually to the height of five or ſix feet, and producing a great number of large yellow ſhewy bloſſoms, which renders it a ſuitable plant to ornament the ſhrubbery or garden of large extent; the variety with double flowers is the one moſt commonly cultivated, and this we find in almoſt every garden: it flowers from July to September, and is propagated by parting its roots in autumn.

This is a hardy plant, of ready growth, will bear the ſmoke of London better than many others; if it continues in the ſame ſpot for a great number of years, the bloſſoms are apt to become ſingle.

The ſingle ſort, according to MORISON, was introduced before 1699 by Lord LEMSTER. *Ait. Kew.*



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BELLIS PERENNIS *var.* MAJOR FLORE PLENO.
GREAT DOUBLE DAISY.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum, conicum. *Pappus* nullus. *Cal.* hemisphæricus: squamis æqualibus. *Sem.* subovata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BELLIS *perennis* scapo nudo. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 770.
BELLIS hortensis flore pleno. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 261.
BELLIS minor hortensis flore pleno.
Double Garden Daisy. *Park. Parad. p.* 322.

The daisy, a plant common to Europe, in its wild state delights in open situations, which are moderately moist, its root is perennial, and increases greatly; the usual colour of its flowers is white, the florets are sometimes tipt with red, but more frequently red on the under side.

When double, the daisy becomes much more ornamental, and in this state many varieties of it have long been cultivated, very generally in gardens; those principally found in our nurseries are

The large double daisy with florets of a deep red colour on the under side, figured on the plate; the flowers of this sort will sometimes expand nearly to the size of a half-crown piece, and are the most shewy of any that we have seen; the foliage of this sort is also proportionably larger.

The pale red double daisy, more delicate in its appearance, but smaller, varying in its shades of colour.

The pure white double daisy.

The deep red double daisy; in this the petals are usually tubular or quilled.

Besides these, there are

The coxcomb double daisy, both red and white, in which the flowering stem rises up preternaturally flattened, and carries on its summit a long-extended ridge of flowers, frequently of an enormous size; this monstrous production seems to arise from the coalescence of two or more flowering stems: and as it is of accidental origin, so we find that a daisy which has been a coxcomb one year, shall lose that appearance entirely the next, and out of a long edging of daisies growing luxu-

riantly,

riantly, new ones ſhall here and there ariſe; we cannot therefore depend upon the conſtancy of this variety.

Another ſingular variety is the proliferous or hen and chicken daiſy, in which a number of flowers ſtanding on ſhort footſtalks ſpring circularly out of the main flower; as this appearance for the moſt part ariſes from great luxuriance*, this ſort of daiſy is alſo found occaſionally to loſe its prolific character: in my garden at Lambeth-Marſh, I once had a daiſy growing in an edging among a number of others, which not only became proliferous, or of the hen and chicken kind, but its ſtalk alſo, or ſcapus, became branched, producing ſix or ſeven flowering-ſtems, with flowers at their extremities of the ſize of the common daiſy; thus we find that the moſt permanent characters of plants are liable to be altered, and even deſtroyed, by accident, or culture.

Daiſies appear to moſt advantage planted as an edging to a border, not that they are ſuperior, or even equal to box for the great purpoſes of an edging; but in the ſpring of the year they enliven the border more, and add much to the general gaiety of the garden: in the formation of theſe, we ſhall give our readers ſome practical inſtructions, which will enable them to ſucceed much better than by following the mode commonly practiſed.

The laſt week in September, or the firſt in October, take up your daiſy roots, and divide them into ſingle plants; your border being dug, put down your line, and make a ſhallow trench along it as for the planting of box; in this trench place your plants three inches apart, ſpreading out their fibres in the trench, and preſſing the earth cloſely round them; in this way they will ſoon become rooted, and firmly fixed in the ground before the approach of froſt; ſhould this buſineſs be defered later, as it frequently is, and the daiſies be planted with a dibber in the uſual way, in all probability the worms will draw out every plant before ſpring, eſpecially if the earth has been rendered looſe by repeated froſts.

Edgings of this kind require to be replanted in the ſame way every autumn, as the plants, if they grow well, ſpread too wide; if the ſummer prove dry, many of the roots fail, and if they remain undiſturbed in the ſame ſpot, they will degenerate and become ſingle, notwithſtanding Mr. MILLER informs us, that he never obſerved them to do ſo.

* We once ſaw a ſpecimen of a hen and chicken daiſy gathered on a hill in Suſſex, much inferior in ſize to the daiſy as it uſually grows.

PRIMULA ACAULIS FL. PLENO CARNEO. DOUBLE LILAC PRIMROSE.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucr. umbellulæ. *Corollæ* tubus cylindricus ore patulo.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRIMULA *acaulis* foliis rugoſis, dentatis, ſubtus hirſutis; ſcapis unifloris. *Jacq. Miſc. Auſtr. p.* 158. *Curt. Flor. Lond. Faſc.* 6.

The Primroſe in its wild ſingle ſtate is frequently introduced into ſhrubberies and plantations, for the purpoſe of enlivening them in the ſpring months; in its double ſtate it has been deemed peculiarly worthy of cultivation by the curious in flowers. Of the *double yellow* Primroſe, which ſeems to have been the firſt known, we meet with a figure in the *Hort. Eyſt.* and in the *Parad. Terreſtr.* of PARKINSON, ſince thoſe publications many new and perfectly double varieties have been introduced, as

The *double white*, rarely met with.

The *double deep red or velvet*, the bloſſoms of this will ſometimes come ſingle.

The *double pink or lilac*, here figured, a plant much admired.

The *double crimſon*, a new variety, which, in brilliancy of colour, far ſurpaſſes all the others.

The *red*, commonly called the *Scotch Primroſe*, leſs ornamental than any of the preceding: beſides theſe, we have obſerved a variety with bloſſoms of a dingy yellow inclining to red, not worth cultivating.

Theſe ſeveral varieties of Primroſe are admirably adapted to the decoration of the ſhrubbery, plantations, or even the north ſide of rock-work; they delight to grow in a ſtiff loam, a moiſt and ſomewhat ſhady ſituation, ſo planted they thrive admirably, the double ſucceeding almoſt as well as the ſingle; every ſecond or third year their roots ſhould be divided, which may be done either in ſpring or autumn, they may be cultivated alſo in pots for the convenience of removing them when in bloſſom.



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PLUMBAGO ROSEA. ROSE-COLOURED LEADWORT.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla infundibuliformis: *Stamina* ſquamis baſin corollæ claudentibus inſerta. *Stigma* 5-fidum. *Sem.* 1. oblongum tunicatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PLUMBAGO *roſea* foliis petiolatis ovatis glabris, ſubdenticulatis caule geniculis gibboſis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 199. *Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 215. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 205.

PLUMBAGO zeylanica, folio ſplendento ocymaſtri, flore rubro. *Burm. Zeyl.* 195.

RADIX veſicatoria. *Rumph. Amboin.* 5. *p.* 453. *t.* 168.

The *Plumbago roſea*, one of the moſt ornamental plants which we keep in our ſtoves, is a native of India, from whence it was introduced to this country by the late Dr. FOTHERGILL, in the year 1777, poſterior to the publication of the laſt edition of Mr. MILLER's Dictionary.

It is a ſhrubby plant, which frequently grows to the height of four or five feet, and is perpetually putting forth flowering ſpikes; theſe continue a long while in bloſſom, and hence, with proper management, it may be had to flower during moſt of the year, a very deſirable circumſtance in a plant of ſuch ſingular beauty.

The uſual mode of increaſing it is by cuttings, which ſtrike freely.

Its parts of fructification, whether we regard their colour or ſtructure, are highly deſerving of notice.



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FUMARIA SOLIDA. SOLID-ROOTED FUMITORY.

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. diphyllus. *Cor.* ringens. *Filam.* 2 membranacea, ſingula *Antheris* 3.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FUMARIA *ſolida*, caule ſimplici, bracteis brevioribus multifidis, radice ſolida. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

FUMARIA *bulboſa*, caule ſimplici, bracteis longitudine florum. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 636. *Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 983. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 1.

FUMARIA *bulboſa* radice non cava major. *Baub. Pin. p.* 144. Small hollow roote. *Park Parad. p.* 275. 279. *f.* 2.

By the old Botaniſts this ſpecies of *Fumaria*, whoſe root is conſtantly ſolid, was conſidered as a diſtinct ſpecies from another ſimilar to it of larger growth, whoſe root is as conſtantly hollow, and which will be figured in the next number of this work; CASPAR BAUHINE in particular, in his *Pinax*, deſcribes the characters in which they differ: LINNÆUS nevertheleſs makes them varieties of each other, uniting them under the name of *bulboſa*; from this union we have taken the liberty to diſſent, chooſing rather to follow MILLER, who regards them as diſtinct, and the Botaniſts preceding him.

The *Fumaria ſolida*, a very old inhabitant of our gardens, is a plant of very humble growth, rarely exceeding three or four inches in height, and producing its ſpike of purple flowers in April, which continue in bloſſom about a fortnight.

In point of colour the flowers of this plant are not ſubject to much variation, we poſſeſs a variety of it with bloſſoms of a much brighter colour than thoſe of the common ſort, and which, on that account, is much more worthy of cultivation.

As a ſpring plant, it deſerves a place in the garden; in point of ornament, it is applicable to the ſame purpoſes as the Primroſe, will grow in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation, requires to be taken up in the autumn, and freſh-planted every two or three years; if ſuffered to remain in the ſame ſpot for a great length of time, it becomes ſmaller, produces few or no flowers, and is ſo altered in its appearance, as to look like another ſpecies.

FUMARIA CAVA. HOLLOW-ROOTED FUMITORY.

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA HEXANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. diphyllus. *Cor.* ringens. *Filamenta* 2 membranacea ſingula *Antheris* 3.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FUMARIA *cava*, caule ſimplici, bracteis longitudine florum integris, radice cava.
FUMARIA *bulboſa* radice cava major. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 143.
RADIX *cava* major. *Park. Parad. p.* 275.

The hollow-rooted Fumitory differs from the *ſolida*, already figured, and that conſtantly, in a variety of particulars; its root is always, as far as we have obſerved, hollow, appearing ſometimes, as PARKINSON informs us, "like a ſhell, every part "of which when broken will grow;" frequently acquiring a very great ſize; the plant itſelf uſually grows to twice the height of the *ſolida*, bearing foliage and flowers proportionably large; its bracteæ or floral leaves, which in the *ſolida* aſſume a kind of finger'd appearance from the manner in which they are divided, in this are entire or but ſlightly indented; it flowers alſo about three weeks earlier.

Of the *Fumaria cava* there are three principal varieties in point of colour, viz. the white, the bluſh-coloured, and the purple, which, though plentiful in our gardens formerly, are now rarely met with; Mr. CHAPPELOW informs me, that he found them all this ſpring, in an old plantation at Teddington, where they produced the moſt pleaſing effect.

It begins to flower in March and continues in bloom three weeks or a month, rarely produces any ſeed, ſo that it is to be propagated only by dividing its roots; it is a hardy herbaceous plant, a native of Germany, and will grow in almoſt any ſoil provided it be planted in a ſhady ſituation.



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CHIRONIA BACCIFERA. BERRY-BEARING CHIRONIA.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. rotata. *Piſtillum* declinatum. *Stamina* tubo corollæ inſidentia. *Antheræ* demum ſpirales. *Peric.* 2-loculare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CHIRONIA *baccifera* fruteſcens baccifera. *Linn. Syſt. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 229. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 258.

CENTAURIUM minus arboreſcens pulpiferum. *Comm. rar.* 9. *t.* 9.

CENTAURIUM minus africanum arboreſcens anguſtifolium. *Old. afr.* 26.

The *Chironia baccifera*, a native of Africa, is a plant not unfrequent in our greenhouſes; its flowers are curious in their ſtructure, of a lively hue, and ſucceeded by round ſeed-veſſels, which, when ripe, have the appearance of red berries, whence its name of *baccata*; if we carefully examine theſe ſeed-veſſels, we ſhall find that they are not properly berries, for on cutting them tranſverſly, they are found to be hollow and to be divided into two cells *(vid. Pl.)* in which are contained ſmall black ſeeds, whoſe ſurface is beautifully reticulated with impreſſed dots; the ſides of the ſeed-veſſel are fleſhy, and do not appear to divide or ſplit in any regular manner for the diſcharge of the ſeed; they muſt however be regarded rather as capſules than berries: in the genus *Hypericum*, the ſeed-veſſels are found to vary in a ſomewhat ſimilar manner; in this part of the fructification there is not, therefore, that deviation which has been ſuppoſed, but there is a very great one in the antheræ, which do not ultimately become ſpiral.

This plant, which grows to the height of a foot and a half or two feet, becomes very buſhy, rather too much ſo in point of ornament, and produces both flowers, and fruit, during moſt of the ſummer.

Though regarded as a greenhouſe plant, it does not ripen its ſeeds well unleſs kept in the ſtove; is with difficulty raiſed from cuttings, from ſeeds readily, by which it requires to be frequently renovated.

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER in 1759. *Ait. Kew.*

N.° 233



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LINUM ARBOREUM. TREE FLAX.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Capſ.* 5-valvis, 10-locularis. *Sem.* ſolitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LINUM *arboreum* foliis cuneiformibus, caulibus arboreſcentibus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 303. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 388.

LINUM *arboreum*.. *Alp. Exot.* 19. *t.* 13.

Contrary to what we obſerve in moſt of the plants of this genus, the preſent very rare and no leſs beautiful ſpecies of Flax forms (if not a tree, as its name imports) a ſhrub of the height of ſeveral feet, which begins to flower in the greenhouſe in March, and continues to be more or leſs covered with bloſſoms to the cloſe of the ſummer.

It is a native of the Levant, from whence it was introduced to this country in the year 1788, with a profuſion of other vegetables, by JOHN SIBTHORP, M. D. the preſent celebrated Profeſſor of Botany in the Univerſity of Oxford; who, for the laudable purpoſe of promoting the ſcience in which he is ſo eminent, and of enriching the Oxford collection, already rendered moſt reſpectable by his unwearied labours, meditates, as we are informed, a ſecond journey into Greece.

Hitherto this plant has produced no ſeeds in this country, and it is with difficulty increaſed by cuttings.

Our figure was drawn from a plant which flowered in the ſpring with Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kenſington.



Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent July 1. 1793 Sansom Sculp

LINUM ARBOREUM. TREE FLAX.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Capſ.* 5-valvis, 10-locularis. *Sem.* ſolitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LINUM *arboreum* foliis cuneiformibus, caulibus arboreſcentibus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 303. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 388.

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Our figure was drawn from a plant which flowered in the ſpring with Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Kenſington.

TROLLIUS ASIATICUS. ASIATIC GLOBE-FLOWER.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Petala* circiter 14. *Capſulæ* plurimæ, ovatæ, polyſpermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TROLLIUS *aſiaticus* corolla patula, nectariis ſtaminibus longioribus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 518. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 271.

HELLEBORUS aconiti folio, flore globoſo croceo. *Amm. Ruth.* 101.

Of this genus, two ſpecies only have as yet been diſcovered, the one a native of Great-Britain, the other here figured the produce of Siberia and Cappadocia, both hardy, perennial, herbaceous plants; the latter, more particularly, from the bright orange colour of its flowers, held in high eſtimation as an ornamental plant, and flowering in May and June. This ſpecies, as yet rare in this country, is uſually propagated by parting its roots in autumn; it may alſo be raiſed from ſeeds, which ripen frequently on ſtrong healthy plants: to ſucceed in its cultivation, we ſhould plant it in a compoſition of loam and bog earth, and place it in a north border, taking care that it does not ſuffer from want of watering in dry ſummers.

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1759. *Ait. Kew.*

N.° 235



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S. Edwards del. F. Sansom sculp



S. Edwards del. Pub. by W. Curtis, S.t Geo: Crescent Aug. 1. 1793 Sansom Sculp.

VERBASCUM MYCONI. BORAGE-LEAV'D MULLEIN.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla rotata, ſubinæqualis. *Capſ.* 1-locularis 2-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VERBASCUM *myconi* foliis lanatis radicalibus, ſcapo nudo. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 220. *Ait. Kew. p.* 238.
CORTUSA foliis ovatis ſeſſilibus. *Linn. Hort. Cliff.* 50.
SANICULA alpina, foliis boraginis villoſa. *Bauh. Pin.* 243.
AURICULA *urſi* myconi. *Dalech. Hiſt.* 837.
AURICULA *urſi* flore cœruleo folio Boraginis. Blew Beares Eares with Borage leaves. *Park. Parad. p.* 236. 237. *f.* 3.

Moſt of the plants of this genus are tall and ſhewy; the one here figured is however, of very humble growth, its flowering ſtem in the cultivated plant rarely exceeding ſix inches in height; its flowers are proportionably large, of a blueiſh purple colour, and highly ornamental; they make their appearance in May, and continue ſucceſſively in bloſſom for ſeveral months, hence it becomes a deſirable plant to cultivate, eſpecially for the decorating of rock-work; it is very hardy, requires a north aſpect in the ſummer, and to be carefully watered in dry weather; will grow in almoſt any ſoil, and is uſually propagated by planting its roots in autumn.

Grows ſpontaneouſly on the Pyrenean Alps; in its wild ſtate it is more dwarfiſh than our figure repreſents it, its foliage more woolly, and enriched with various tints, which the plant loſes on cultivation; ſuch ſpecimens I ſaw in the poſſeſſion of Dr. R. HALIFAX, of Albemarle-Street, who gathered it on its native Alps.

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1731, *Ait. Kew.* and moſt probably long before that period by PARKINSON, who gives a figure and accurate deſcription of it in his *Parad. terreſtris.*



Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo Croft.e Aug.t 1.1793.

OXALIS CAPRINA. GOAT'S-FOOT WOOD SORREL.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* unguibus connexa. *Capſ.* angulis dehiſcens, 5-gona.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OXALIS *caprina* ſcapis umbelliferis, foliis ternatis glabris, floribus erectis, *Thunb. Oxalis, n.* 11. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 433.

OXALIS *Pes Capræ* ſcapo umbellifero, foliis ternatis ſub bipartitis apice ſubtus calloſis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 622.

OXALIS bulboſa pentaphylla et hexaphylla, floribus magnis luteis et copioſis. *Burm. Afr.* 80. *t.* 29. *et t.* 28. *f.* 3.

The Cape of Good-Hope, that moſt fertile ſource of curious and beautiful plants, affords numerous ſpecies of Wood Sorrel, and, among others, the preſent one, which is diſtinguiſhed for the largeneſs of its bloſſoms; they are of a fine yellow colour, and, when expanded by the influence of the ſun, make a very conſpicuous figure in the green-houſe; it begins to flower early in April, and continues about two months in bloom, many flowering ſtems ariſing from the ſame root.

This ſpecies is of free growth, and increaſes plentifully by bulbs, which are produced on the crown of the root, as well as on its fibres; theſe, when the plant decays, ſhould be taken up, and two or three of the largeſt planted in the middle of a pot filled with a mixture of bog earth and rotten leaves, well incorporated; towards winter, the pots ſhould be placed in the green-houſe, or in a frame ſo ſecured as perfectly to keep out froſt.

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1757. *Ait. Kew.*

SENECIO ELEGANS. PURPLE GROUNDSEL, or RAGWORT.

Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* ſimplex. *Cal.* cylindricus, calyculatus. *Squamis* apice ſphacelatis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SENECIO *elegans* corollis radiantibus, foliis pinnatifidis æqualibus patentiſſimis margine incraſſato recurvato. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 757.

SENECIO *elegans* corollis radiantibus, foliis piloſo-viſcidis pinnatifidis æqualibus patentiſſimis, rachi inferne anguſtata, calycibus hirtis. *Ait Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 193.

ASTER africanus annuus ſenecionis foliis, *Comm. Hort.* 2. *p.* 59. *t.* 30.

LINNÆUS has given to this charming annual the name of *elegans*, on account of the great beauty of its flowers, the florets of the radius being of a moſt brilliant purple, and thoſe of the diſk bright yellow; colours regarded as peculiar to this plant, till the *Sen. venuſtus* deſcribed in the *Hort. Kew.* was diſcovered and introduced here; it is a native of the Cape and other parts of Africa, grows uſually to the height of a foot and a half, or two feet; flowers from June to Auguſt, grows readily, requiring the ſame treatment as other annuals of the more tender kind; ſeedling plants raiſed in the autumn in pots, and kept in the green-houſe or under a frame during winter, will, of courſe, flower much earlier than plants produced in the ſpring.

Within theſe few years, a variety of this Senecio with perfectly double flowers, equally brilliant as thoſe of the ſingle kind, has been introduced, and is here figured; this, from its ſuperior beauty, is now cultivated, in preference to the ſingle; there is double variety of it alſo with white flowers, which being leſs ſhewy is not ſo much eſteemed; both of theſe are raiſed, and that readily, from cuttings, which as ſoon as well rooted may be planted out in the open borders, where they will be highly ornamental during moſt of the ſummer; as young plants are moſt deſirable, we ſhould take care to have a conſtant ſucceſſion from cuttings regularly put in, and to preſerve pots of ſuch in particular, in the green-houſe during winter, for early blowing the enſuing ſummer.

The ſingle ſort was cultivated here, by CHARLES DUBOIS, Eſq. in the year 1700. *Ait. Kew.*



Pub by W Curtis S.t Geo. Crediant Sep. 1. 1793 S.t Edwards del.t - E Sanson sc.

AMARYLLIS ATAMASCO. ATAMASCO LILY.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloidea, irregularis. *Filamenta* fauci tubi inſerta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione. *Linn. Fil.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *Atamaſco* ſpatha bifida acuta, flore pedicellato, corolla campanulata ſubæquali erecta baſi breve tubuloſa, ſtaminibus declinatis æqualibus. *Linn. Fil. Ait. Kew. p.* 416.

AMARYLLIS *Atamaſco* ſpatha uniflora, corolla æquali, piſtillo declinato. *Linn. Spec. Pl. ed* 3. *p.* 420.

LILIO-NARCISSUS Indicus pumilus monanthus albus foliis anguſtiſſimis Atamaſco dictus. *Moris. Hiſt.* 11. *p.* 366. *t.* 24.

LILIO-NARCISSUS virginienſis. *Cateſb. Carol.* 3. *p.* 12. *t.* 12.

LILIO-NARCISSUS liliflorus carolinianus flore albo ſingulari cum rubedine diluto. *Pluk. Alm.* 220. *t.* 43. *f.* 3.

The *Amaryllis Atamaſco* is a native of Virginia and Carolina, in which countries it grows very plentifully in the fields and woods, where it makes a beautiful appearance when it is in flower, which is in the ſpring. The flowers of this ſort are produced ſingly, and at their firſt appearance have a fine Carnation colour on their outſide, but this fades away to a pale or almoſt white before the flowers decay. This plant is ſo hardy as to thrive in the open air in England, provided the roots are planted * in a warm ſituation and on a dry ſoil; it may be propagated by offsets from the roots, which they put out pretty plentifully, eſpecially if they are not tranſplanted oftner than once in three years. *Miller's Dict.*

It is uſual with the Nurſerymen about London to keep this plant in the greenhouſe, where it flowers about the end of April.

Mr. CHARLES HATTON cultivated here in 1680, *Ait. Kew.* on the authority of MORISON.

* CLAYTON in *Gronov. Fl. Virg.* ſays maddidis gaudet locis, it delights to grow in wet places.



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Watson sculp

N.° 240.



PELARGONIUM TRICOLOR. THREE-COLOURED CRANE'S-BILL.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: lacinia ſuprema deſinente in tubulum capillarem, nectariferum, ſecus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis. *Filamenta* 10, inæqualia: quorum 3 (raro 5) caſtrata, Fructus 5-coccus, roſtratus: roſtra ſpiralia, introrſum barbata. *L'Herit. Geran.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *tricolor* petalis duobus ſuperioribus punctis prominulis lucidis ad baſin ſcabris.

The *Pelargonium tricolor*, a ſpecies perfectly new, in point of beauty is thought to eclipſe all that have hitherto been introduced to this country; its bloſſoms are certainly the moſt ſhewy, in a collection of plants they are the firſt to attract the eye, the two uppermoſt petals are of a beautiful red, having their baſes nearly black, the three lowermoſt are white, hence its name of *tricolor*; this peculiarity of colour joined to their form, has induced ſome to fancy a ſimilarity betwixt its flowers and thoſe of the Heartseaſe: to the bloſſoms of the *Lathyrus articulatus* in point of colour, they bear alſo a diſtant reſemblance.

In our eagerneſs to lay before the public this ſtriking novelty, we may poſſibly omit ſome circumſtances relative to its hiſtory and treatment, which future experience may develope, they will not, however, we truſt be very material; the plants which we have had an opportunity of ſeeing have ſcarcely exceeded a foot in height, growing up with a ſhrubby ſtem, and expanding widely into numerous flowering branches, unuſually diſpoſed to produce flowers in a conſtant ſucceſſion, ſo that during moſt of the ſummer the plant is loaded with a profuſion of bloom; theſe flowers for the moſt part go off without being followed by any ſeed, and when any ſeed is produced, of which we

we have ſeen a few inſtances, there is generally one perfect and four abortive, frequently all of them fail; the bloſſoms vary in the number of their ſtamina, four are moſt uſually apparent, three ſuperior, and that very conſtantly, one inferior and often two, we have never obſerved ſeven, the proper number of fertile ſtamina in a *Pelargonium:* the whole plant is covered with ſhort white hairs which give to the foliage a ſomewhat ſilvery hue.

Inſtances have occurred in which one or more of the white petals have had a ſtripe of red in them, and we have obſerved that the dark colour at the baſe of the uppermoſt petals is, in a certain degree, ſoluble in water, for on the plants being watered the white petals have here and there become ſtained by the colouring matter proceeding from it, and which, in a diluted ſtate, is of a purpliſh tint: as the flowers decay, this apparently black part, diſtinguiſhed by the roughneſs of its ſurface, ariſing from prominent lucid points, and which eſſentially diſtinguiſh the ſpecies, is ſometimes perforated with numerous ſmall holes.

Mr. MASSON, who is employed to collect plants at the Cape, for the Royal Garden at Kew, and in which employment he ſo honourably acquits himſelf, as the *Hortus Kewenſis* bears ample teſtimony, ſent hither ſeeds of this *Pelargonium*, which flowered in that matchleſs collection in the year 1792; a few plants of it have alſo been raiſed from Cape ſeeds, by Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurſeryman, at Hammerſmith, ſome of which flowered this ſpring with Mr. COLVILL, Nurſeryman, Kings-Road.

It muſt be ſeveral years before the lovers of plants can be generally gratified with the poſſeſſion of this plant, moſt of its branches running out ſpeedily into flowering ſtalks, form few proper for cuttings, which are ſtruck with difficulty, and perfect ſeeds are ſparingly produced.

It appears to be equally hardy as moſt others of the ſame tribe, and to require a ſimilar treatment.

FAGONIA CRETICA. CRETIAN FAGONIA.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5, cordata. *Capſ.* 5-locularis, 10-valvis: loculis 1-ſpermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

FAGONIA *cretica* ſpinoſa, foliolis lanceolatis planis lævibus. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed* 3. *p.* 553. *Mant. p.* 380. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 401. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 62.

TRIFOLIUM ſpinoſum Creticum. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 242. *f. Baub. Pin. p.* 330.

FAGONIA cretica ſpinoſa. *Tourn. Inſt. p.* 265.

CLUSIUS is the firſt author who has deſcribed and figured this plant, he is very minute in his deſcription of it, noticing the exact number of its ſtamina; it is the more ſurpriſing, therefore, that he ſhould have ſo little idea of generic character, as to rank it with the trefoils merely from the form of its leaves: TOURNEFORT, born to illuſtrate the genera of plants, named it *Fagonia*, in honour of his friend and patron, Monſ. FAGON, privy counſellor and conſulting phyſician to LEWIS XIV.

This ſpecies is a native of the iſland of Candia, and was cultivated here by Mr. MILLER, in 1739; it is an annual, and as it does not perfect its ſeeds with us in the open air, unleſs in very favourable ſeaſons, it is uſually treated as a green-houſe plant, its ſeeds ſhould be ſown in the autumn, as it thereby flowers earlier, and ripe ſeeds are with more certainty obtained.

It bloſſoms from June to Auguſt.

The plant from which our drawing was made, flowered this ſeaſon in the very rich collection of Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, Hammerſmith.

Its branches are uſually procumbent, about a foot in length, and require, if the plant be kept in a pot, to be tied up to a ſtick.



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N.° 242



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VERONICA DECUSSATA. CROSS-LEAV'D SPEEDWELL.

Claſs and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. limbo 4-partito: lacinia infima anguſtiore. *Capſ.* 2-locularis apice emarginata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VERONICA *decuſſata* ſpicis terminalibus paniculatis, foliis oblongis integerrimis lævigatis coriaceis, caule fruticoſo. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 20.

VERONICA *decuſſata* floribus racemoſis axillaribus, foliis ovalibus decuſſatis integerrimis. *Moench. Weiſſenſtein. p.* 137. *Linn. Syſt. Nat. tom.* 2. *ed.* 13. *Gmel. p.* 30.

The plant here repreſented, is a native of Falkland's Iſland, and was introduced to this country by Dr. FOTHERGILL, about the year 1776; if permitted to grow, it will become a buſhy ſhrub of a conſiderable ſize: it has been chiefly admired for the unuſual and regular growth of its leaves, which are ever-green, and grow thickly on the branches, croſs-wiſe, affording an excellent example of the *folia decuſſata*; but it is entitled to our admiration on another account, its bloſſoms have a moſt delicious fragrance (ſimilar to that of the *Olea fragrans*) not mentioned by authors, and we believe ſcarcely known, having never heard it ſpoken of by thoſe who have cultivated the plant; its flowers, which are white, are produced on the tops of the branches, which, however, they do not ſtrictly terminate, but uſually grow out juſt below the ſummits, on ſhort racemi; the corolla is ſometimes divided into five ſegments, and there is a greater equality in the ſegments than is uſually found in the flowers of the Veronica, the ſeed-veſſel differs alſo in its form, being longer, more oval, and ſcarcely emarginate; theſe ſeveral deviations from the ſtructure of the Veronica genus, joined to the fragrance of the bloſſoms of this plant, induce us to think, that it has more affinity with the *Olea* above mentioned.

Cultivators complain, that it does not blow freely; without any peculiarity of treatment, it flowers with us every year, about the middle of June; it is one of the more hardy greenhouſe plants, which is uſually and readily increaſed by cuttings.

N° 213



ARGEMONE MEXICANA. MEXICAN ARGEMONE, or PRICKLY POPPY.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala. *Cal.* 3-phyllus. *Capſ.* ſemivalvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ARGEMONE *mexicana* capſulis ſexvalvibus, foliis ſpinoſis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 490. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 225.

PAPAVER ſpinoſum. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 93.

CARDUUS chryſanthemus Peruanus. The Golden Thiſtle of Peru. *Gcr. Herb. p.* 993.

This ſpecies of Argemone is a native of Mexico, and the Weſt-Indies, where we ſhould ſuppoſe it to be a very common and noxious weed, from the name there given it of *Fico del inferno*, or the *Devil's Fig:* it has long been introduced to this country; GERARD, who cultivated it with ſucceſs, ludicrouſly attributes its nickname to a different ſource: "The golden "Thiſtle of Peru, called in the Weſt-Indies, Fique del inferno, "a friend of mine brought it unto me from an iland there, called "Saint Johns Iland, among other ſeedes, what reaſon the inha-"bitants there have to call it ſo it is unto me unknown, unleſs "it be bieauſe of his fruite, which doth much reſemble a figge "in ſhape and bigneſſe, but ſo full of ſharpe and venemous "prickles, that whoſoever had one of them in his throte, doubt-"leſs it would ſend him packing either to heaven or to hell."

MILLER mentions it as a plant of no great uſe or beauty, in the latter point of view CLUSIUS, who was one of the firſt to figure and deſcribe it, and GERARD, thought differently; its foliage is certainly beautiful, ſomewhat like that of the milk thiſtle, its bloſſoms are large and ſhewy, though not of long duration; like the Celandine, the whole plant abounds with a yellow juice, which flows out when it is wounded; it differs from the poppy, to which it is nearly related, in having a calyx of three leaves.

Though a native of a very warm climate, it is cultivated with as much facility as any annual whatever; in the gardens about London, where it has once grown, and ſcattered its ſeeds, it comes up ſpontaneouſly every ſpring, flowers in July and Auguſt, and ripens its ſeeds in September; theſe are large, ſomewhat round, of a black colour, with a beautiful ſurface; a light rich ſoil and warm ſituation ſuits it beſt.

IPOMŒA QUAMOCLIT. WINGED LEAV'D IPOMŒA.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla infundibuliformis, *Stigma* capitato-globoſum, *Capſ.* 3-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IPOMŒA *Quamoclit* foliis pinnatifidis linearibus, floribus ſubſolitariis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 204. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 215.

QUAMOCLIT / Jaſminum Americanum. *Cluſ. Poſth.* 9.

CONVOLVULUS tenuifolius Americanus. The red Bell-flower of America. *Park. Parad. p.* 358. 3.

In a former number of this work, we gave a figure of the Scarlet Ipomœa, which every one poſſeſſing a garden, at leaſt in the more ſouthern parts of this kingdom, might gratify themſelves with a ſight of, it being hardy enough to flower and ripen its ſeeds in the open border; but the preſent ſpecies, an annual alſo, and equally beautiful, with greater ſingularity of foliage, can be brought to perfection only in the ſtove or hot-houſe.

Its ſeeds ſhould be ſown early in the ſpring, two or three in a ſmall pot; when the plants are ſo far advanced as to ſhew a diſpoſition to climb, they ſhould be removed with a ball of earth into a middle-ſized pot, in which one, two, or three ſticks, four or five feet high ſhould be ſtuck, for the plants to climb up; in the months of June and July they will flower, and ripe ſeed will be produced in September.

This elegant ſpecies, a native of both the Indies, was cultivated here by PARKINSON, who minutely deſcribes it in his *Parad terr.* when ſpeaking of the ſeed, he obſerves, "with us "it will ſeldom come to flower, becauſe our cold nights and "froſts come ſo ſoone, before it cannot have comfort enough "of the ſun to ripen it."

N° 214



P. S. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Nov. 1st 1793. Edwards del. Sargom

TEUCRIUM LATIFOLIUM. BROAD-LEAV'D SHRUBBY GERMANDER.

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. labium ſuperius (nullum) ultra baſin 2-partitum, divaricatum ubi ſtamina.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TEUCRIUM *latifolium* foliis integerrimis rhombeis acutis villoſis ſubtus tomentoſis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 526. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 276.

TEUCRIUM fruticans bæticum ampliore folio. *Dill. Elth.* 379. *t.* 284. *f.* 367.

The *Teucrium latifolium* as well as the *fruticans*, which is nearly related to it, is a native of Spain, and was cultivated in this country in 1714, by the Ducheſs of BEAUFORT, *vid. Ait. Kew.*

It is a ſhrubby plant, growing to the height of ſeven or eight feet (it may be trained to a much greater height) now common in our green-houſes, and ſometimes planted in the open border in warm ſituations, where it will bear about the ſame degree of cold as the myrtle; it flowers during moſt of the ſummer months, and is readily increaſed by cuttings.



...d by W. Curtis St G... Crescent Nov ...



AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS. CANADIAN COLUMBINE.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Petala* 5. *Nectaria* 5 corniculata, inter petala. *Capſ.* 5 diſtinctæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AQUILEGIA *canadenſis* nectariis rectis, ſtaminibus corolla longioribus. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 535. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 248.

AQUILEGIA *pumila* præcox canadenſis. *Corn. Canad.* 60.

AQUILEGIA præcox canadenſis; flore externe rubicundo, medio luteo. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 111. *p.* 457. *t.* 2. *f.* 4.

AQUILEGIA Virginiania flore rubeſcente præcox. The early red Columbine of Virginia. *Park. Th. p.* 1367.

PARKINSON was not acquainted with this plant when he wrote his *Parad. terr.* but in his larger and more general work, the *Theat. Pl.* publiſhed in 1640, he deſcribes and figures it as a plant newly introduced from Virginia, by Mr. JOHN TRADESCANT: CORNUTUS, in his account of the plants of Canada, gives us a repreſentation and a deſcription of this plant alſo; according to him, its uſual height in that country is about nine inches; in the gardens here it nearly equals the common Columbine, which it conſiderably reſembles in the appearance of its foliage, but differs in the form and colour of its flowers, the horn of the nectary is ſtraighter, and the bloſſom in ſome of its parts inclines more to orange, which renders it highly ornamental.

It is a hardy perennial, and may be eaſily propagated by parting its roots in autumn or ſpring; it may alſo be raiſed from ſeeds, which ripen readily here; theſe are found to be a long time in vegetating, as are others of this genus.

We have obſerved in ſome gardens, a Columbine of more humble growth than the one here figured, called by the name of *canadenſis*, and which moſt probably is a variety of our plant, its bloſſoms ſpread wider, are of a pale red colour without any orange, and hence being leſs beautiful, is, of courſe, leſs worthy of culture.

SCABIOSA ATROPURPUREA. SWEET SCABIOUS.

Claſs and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. communis polyphyllus; proprius duplex, ſuperus. *Recept.* paleaceum nudum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SCABIOSA *atropurpurea* corollulis quinquefidis radiantibus, foliis diſſectis, receptaculis florum ſubulatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 145. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 137.

SCABIOSA peregrina rubra capite oblongo. *Bauh. Pin.* 270.

SCABIOSA vi. indica. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 3.

Red flowered Indian Scabious. *Park. Parad.* 324.

It is not a little ſingular that we ſhould have no certain account of what country this ſpecies of Scabious is a native; CLUSIUS who deſcribes and figures it accurately, relates that he received ſeeds of it from Italy, under the name of *Indian Scabious;* he informs us alſo that he received ſeeds of a Scabious from Spain, which the ſame year produced flowers of a ſimilar colour, but paler; PARKINSON ſays this plant is verily thought to grow naturally in Spain and Italy; does he borrow this idea from what CLUSIUS has advanced? he certainly gives no authority for his ſuppoſition: LINNÆUS mentions it as a native of India with a note of doubt; MILLER does the ſame, omitting any doubts about it; Mr. AITON leaves its place of growth unſettled.

The Sweet Scabious has long and deſervedly held a place as an ornamental plant in our gardens, the flowers are well adapted for noſegays, have a ſweet muſky ſmell, and are produced in great profuſion from June to October.

It is a hardy biennial, requiring yearly to be raiſed from ſeeds, theſe ſhould be ſown about the latter end of May, or beginning of June, on a ſhady border of freſh earth, thinning the plants as they advance to the diſtance of three or four inches; in autumn they ſhould be removed into the border, where they are intended to flower, thus treated they will become good ſtrong plants againſt winter, flower early the enſuing ſummer, and produce abundance of perfect ſeeds.

The bloſſoms vary in colour, towards autumn the edge of the florets become paler.

PARKINSON, deviating from his uſual accuracy, deſcribes the flowers without ſcent. *vid. Parad.*



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VINCA ROSEA. MADAGASCAR PERIWINKLE.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Folliculi* 2 erecti. *Semina* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VINCA *roſea* caule fruteſcente erecto, foliis ovato oblongis, petiolis baſi bidentatis, floribus geminis ſeſſilibus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 252. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 296.

VINCA foliis oblongo-ovatis integerrimis, tubo floris longiſſimo, caule ramoſo fruticoſo. *Mill. Icon.* 86.

The *Vinca roſea* was firſt cultivated in this country by Mr. PHILIP MILLER in 1757, he obſerves that it deſerves a place in the ſtove as much as any of the exotic plants we have in England, becauſe the flowers are very beautiful, and there is a conſtant ſucceſſion of them all the ſummer.

The following account is extracted from his Dictionary.

"This plant grows naturally in the Iſland of Madagaſcar, from "whence the ſeeds were brought to the Royal Garden at Paris, "where the plants were firſt raiſed, and produced their flowers "the following ſummer; from theſe plants good ſeeds were "obtained, which were ſent me by Mr. RICHARD, gardener "to the King at Verſailles and Trianon. It riſes to the height "of three or four feet; the branches which when young are "ſucculent become ligneous by age: theſe flowers which ap-"pear early in the ſummer produce ripe ſeeds in the autumn.

"This ſort is propagated by ſeeds or cuttings in the uſual "way; unleſs the ſummer proves warm theſe plants ſhould not "be placed abroad, for they will not thrive if they are expoſed "to cold or wet, therefore during the ſummer they ſhould be "placed in an airy glaſs-caſe, and in winter they muſt be "removed into the ſtove, where the air is kept to a temperate "heat, without which they will not live through the winter in "England. *Mill. Dict.*

There is a variety of this plant having white bloſſoms with a purple eye.

The flowers do not always grow in pairs.

N.249



Pub. by W. Curtis, N. Conduit Str. Dec. 1. 1793. Edwards del. Sanders sc.

CINERARIA AMELLOIDES. BLUE-FLOWERED CINERARIA or CAPE ASTER.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nullum. *Pappus* ſimplex. *Cal.* ſimplex polyphyllus æqualis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CINERARIA *Amelloides* pedunculis unifloris, foliis oppoſitis ovatis nudis, caule ſuffruticoſo. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 765. *Ait Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 219.

ASTER africanus fruteſcens ramoſus, floribus cæruleis, foliis oppoſitis minimis, caulibus et ramulis in pedunculos nudos exeuntibus. *Raii Suppl.* 158.

ASTER caule ramoſo ſcabro perenni, foliis ovatis ſeſſilibus, pedunculis nudis unifloris. *Mill. Icon.* 76. *f.* 2.

The *Cineraria Amelloides* a plant common in every greenhouſe, was introduced by Mr. PHILIP MILLER as long ſince as the year 1753, being raiſed by him from Cape ſeeds; it forms a buſhy ſhrub, of the height of two, or three feet, produces numerous bloſſoms, which ſtand ſingly on long foot-ſtalks, and are of a pale blue colour; they make ſome amends for their want of brilliancy by flowering during moſt of the year.

The plant is eaſily propagated either by ſeeds or cuttings.

MYRTUS TOMENTOSA. WOOLLY-LEAVED MYRTLE.

Claſs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, ſuperus. *Petala* 5. *Bacca* 2. ſ. 3 ſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MYRTUS *tomentoſa* pedunculis unifloris, foliis triplinerviis ſubtus tomentoſis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 159.

ARBOR ſinenſis canellæ folio minore, trinervi, prona parte villoſo, fructu caryophylli aromatici majoris villis ſimiliter obducto. *Pluk. Amalth.* 21. *t.* 372. *f.* 1.

In the third edition of the *Species Plant.* of LINNÆUS, publiſhed in 1764, thirteen Myrtles are deſcribed; in the 13th edition of the *Syſt. Natur.* publiſhed by GMELIN in 91, forty-one are enumerated; thus in twenty-ſeven years this genus has gained an acceſſion of twenty-eight ſpecies: moſt of theſe are natives of warm climates, and few comparatively have been introduced to this country, ſix ſpecies only being mentioned in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, in that work the *tomentoſa* here figured, not known to LINNÆUS or MILLER is ſpecifically deſcribed, and there Mr. AITON informs us that it is a native of China, and was introduced by Mrs. NORMAN about the year 1766.

Since that period it has fallen into the hands of various cultivators, and flowered perhaps in greater perfection than it did originally at Kew; the peduncles, in the various ſpecimens we have ſeen uſually ſupporting more than one flower.

It is a ſhrub of great beauty, both in reſpect to its foliage and flowers, bearing but little ſimilitude to the common Myrtle, if ſuffered to grow, acquiring the height of many feet.

Its bloſſoms are produced in June and July, the buds are covered with a white down, as is alſo the underſide of the leaves, whence its name of *tomentoſa.*

It has been cuſtomary to treat it as a ſtove plant, ſuch it is conſidered in the *Hort. Kew.* there is great reaſon however to believe, that it is by no means tender, and that it may ſucceed as moſt of the Chineſe plants do in a good greenhouſe.

It is uſually increaſed by cuttings which are ſtruck with difficulty.



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ALLIUM DESCENDENS. PURPLE-HEADED GARLICK.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, patens. *Spatha* multiflora. *Umbella* congeſta. *Capſ.* ſupera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALLIUM *deſcendens* caule ſubteretifolio umbellifero, pedunculis exterioribus brevioribus, ſtaminibus tricuſpidatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 322. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 425.

ALLIUM ſtaminibus alterne trifidis, foliis fiſtuloſis, capite ſphærico non bulbifero atropurpureo. *Hall. All. Tab.* 2. *f. p.* 355. *xx. ii.*

BARON HALLER in his moſt admirable *Monographia* on the plants of this genus, publiſhed in his *Opuſcula Botanica*, deſcribes and figures this ſpecies, a hardy perennial, being a native of Switzerland, and cultivated according to Mr. AITON, in the garden at Oxford in 1766.

It uſually grows to the height of three feet, thriving in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation, its flowers as in many other ſpecies grow in a capitulum or little head, not an umbel, ſtrictly ſpeaking, as LINNÆUS deſcribes it; this head is at firſt covered with a whitiſh membrane, wearing ſome reſemblance to a night-cap, on the falling off of which the whole of the capitulum is perceived to be of a green colour, ſhortly the crown of it becomes of a fine reddiſh purple, this colour extends itſelf gradually downwards, preſently we ſee the upper half of the head purple, the lower half green, in this ſtate it has a moſt pleaſing appearance; the purple ſtill extending downwards, the whole head finally becomes uniformly ſo, and then its flowers begin to open, and emit an odour rather agreeable than otherwiſe; on diſſecting a flower we find three of the ſtamina in each longer than the others, and bearing two little points, which proceed not from the antheræ, but from the top of the filaments, it is therefore one of thoſe Alliums which LINNÆUS deſcribes, as having *Antheræ bicornes.*

This ſpecies increaſes readily by offsets, which ſhould be ſeparated and planted in Autumn.

We know not why LINNÆUS ſhould give it the name of *deſcendens*, unleſs from its being one of thoſe plants whoſe roots in proceſs of time deſcend deeply into the earth.

N.° 251



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CAMPANULA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-FLOWERED BELL-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor., campanulata fundo clauſo valvis ſtaminiferis. *Stigma* trifidum. *Capſ.* infera poris lateralibus dehiſcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *grandiflora* caule ſubunifloro, foliis ſublanceolatis ſerratis, corolla patente. *Jacq. in Litt. Hort. v. 3. t. 2.*

CAMPANULA *grandiflora* foliis ternis oblongis ſerratis, caule unifloro, flore patulo. *Linn. Suppl. p. 140. Syſt. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 207. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 218.*

Profeſſor JACQUIN is, we believe, the firſt author who has figured this ſpecies of Campanula, which he has done in his *Hortus Vindebonenſis*; LINNÆUS the Son afterwards inſerted it in his *Suppl. Pl.* aſſigning it the characters ſpecified above in the ſynonyms, and expreſſing his doubts whether it was not a variety of the *Campanula carpatica*, already figured in this work, *Pl.* 117. Prof. JACQUIN clearly demonſtrates that it cannot be ſo, as it differs moſt eſſentially from that plant in a variety of particulars, *vid. Linn. Syſt. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr.* his ſpecific deſcription there given, agrees much better with the plants we have ſeen flower here, than that of LINNÆUS does, there being generally more than one flower on a ſtalk, and the leaves rarely growing three together.

The bloſſoms of this plant when it grows in perfection, are very large, nearly twice the ſize of thoſe of the *Campanula carpatica*, whence its name of *grandiflora*; previous to their opening fully, they ſomewhat reſemble an air balloon, from which circumſtance it has been called by ſome the Balloon plant.

It is a hardy perennial, a native of Siberia and Tartary, and was introduced to this country by Mr. JOHN BELL in the year 1782.

It flowers in July, is as yet a rare plant in this country, and likely to continue ſo, as it is not eaſily increaſed, multiplying but little by its roots, ſcarcely to be ſtruck from cuttings, and rarely producing perfect ſeeds.

THE

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Diſplayed:

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THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Uſe of ſuch LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wiſh to become ſcientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. VIII.

" Much I love
" To ſee the fair one bind the ſtraggling pink,
" Cheer the ſweet roſe, the lupin, and the ſtock,
" And lend a ſtaff to the ſtill gadding pea.
" Ye fair, it well becomes you. Better thus
" Cheat time away, than at the crowded rout,
" Ruſtling in ſilk, in a ſmall room, cloſe-pent,
" And heated e'en to fuſion; made to breathe
" A rank contagious air, and fret at whiſt,
" Or ſit aſide to ſneer and whiſper ſcandal."

VILLAGE CURATE, p. 74.

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M DCC XCIV.

LATHYRUS ARTICULATUS. JOINTED-PODDED LATHYRUS.

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Stylus planus, ſupra villoſus, ſuperne latior. *Cal.* laciniæ ſuperiores 2-breviores.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LATHYRUS *articulatus* pedunculis ſubunifloris, cirrhis polyphyllis; foliolis alternis. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 662. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 41.

CLYMENUM hiſpanicum, flore vario, ſiliqua articulata. *Tourn. Inſt.* 396.

LATHYRUS hiſpanicus, pedunculis bifloris, cirrhis polyphyllis foliolis alternis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

The ſeed-veſſels are of the firſt importance in aſcertaining the ſeveral ſpecies of Lathyrus, ſome being naked, others hairy, ſome long, others ſhort, ſome having a ſmooth and perfectly even ſurface, others, as in the preſent inſtance, aſſuming an uneven or jointed appearance.

Of this genus we have already figured three annual ſpecies, common in flower-gardens, viz. *odoratus*, *tingitanus*, and *ſativus*; to theſe we now add the *articulatus*, not altogether ſo frequently met with, but meriting a place on the flower-border, as the lively red and delicate white ſo conſpicuous in its bloſſoms, cauſes it to be much admired.

It is a native of Italy, and was cultivated at the Chelſea Garden, in the time of Mr. RAND, anno 1739.

It is a hardy annual, requiring ſupport, and rarely exceeding the height of two feet, flowering in July and Auguſt, and is readily raiſed from ſeeds, which ſhould be ſown in the open border at the beginning of April.

N.° 253



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LOPEZIA RACEMOSA. MEXICAN LOPEZIA.

Claſs and Order.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* irregularis, pentapetala, duo ſuperiora geniculata, quintum inferne declinatum, plicatum, ungue arcuata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LOPEZIA *racemoſa* caule herbaceo ramoſo; foliis alternis ovato-lanceolatis, ſerratis; floribus racemoſis. *Cavanilles Ic. et deſcr. Pl.*

Some plants have a claim on our attention for their utility, ſome for their beauty, and ſome for the ſingularity of their ſtructure, and the wonderful nature of their œconomy; in the laſt claſs we muſt place the preſent plant, the flowers of which we recommend to the examination of ſuch of our readers as may have an opportunity of ſeeing them; to the philoſophic mind, not captivated with mere ſhew, they will afford a moſt delicious treat.

We firſt ſaw this novelty in flower, towards the cloſe of the year 1792, at the Apothecaries Garden, Chelſea, where Mr. FAIRBAIRN informed me, that he had that ſeaſon raiſed ſeveral plants of it from ſeeds, communicated by Dr. J. E. SMITH, who received them from Madrid, to which place they were ſent from South-America, and where the plant as Monſ. CAVANILLE informs us, grows ſpontaneouſly near Mexico. In October 1793, we had the pleaſure of ſeeing this plant again in bloſſom in the aforeſaid garden, raiſed from

ſeed

ſeeds which ripened there the preceding year, but unfortunately from the lateneſs of their flowering, and the very great injury the plants had ſuſtained from the Cobweb Mite (*Acarus teliarius*) vulgarly called the red Spider, there ſeemed little proſpect that the ſeed-veſſels would arrive at perfection.

The ſeeds were ſown by Mr. FAIRBAIRN, in March, and the plants kept in the green-houſe till very late in the ſummer, when to accelerate their blowing, they were removed into the dry ſtove: it is worthy of remark, that theſe plants, even late in the autumn, ſhew no ſigns of bloſſoming, but the flowers at length come forth with almoſt unexampled rapidity, and the ſeed-veſſels are formed as quickly, ſo that if the flowers were not very numerous, their bloſſoming period would be of very ſhort duration; future experience may perhaps point out the means of making the plant blow earlier: in Spain, the bloſſoms appeared later than here, Monſ. CAVANILLE obſerved them in the Royal Garden, in November and December, moſt probably in the open ground, as no mention is made of the plants having been preſerved from the weather.

It was not till long after our deſcription was taken, that we had an oportunity of ſeeing Monſ. CAVANILLE's moſt accurate and elegant work, above quoted, in which this plant is firſt figured and deſcribed; we have ſelected the moſt eſſential parts of his generic character, and adopted his ſpecific deſcription: there is one point, however, in which we differ from him; the part which he regards as the fifth Petal, we are inclined to conſider rather as that indeſcribable ſomething, called by LINNÆUS the Nectary, it is indeed of little moment whether we call it a Petal or a Nectary; but there are ſeveral reaſons why, ſtrictly ſpeaking, we cannot regard it as a Petal: in general the number of Petals correſpond with the number of the leaves of the Calyx, thoſe of the latter are four; the baſe of this Nectary originates deeper than the claws of the Petals, ſpringing in fact from the ſame part as the Filament, its ſtructure, eſpecially the lower part of it, is evidently different from that of the Petals, correſponding indeed as nearly as poſſible with that of the baſe of the filament.—*Vid.* DESCER.

Monſ. CAVANILLE was induced to call this plant *Lopezia*, in compliment to TH. LOPEZ, a Spaniard*.

* In honorem Licent. THOMÆ LOPEZ, Burgenſis, qui aliquot annos Regii Senatoris munere functus in America, CAROLO V. imperante. In patriam reverſus breviarium hiſtoriæ naturalis novi orbis ſcripſit ſub titulo de tribus elementis aëre, aqua, et terra, MS. apud eundem Mugnozium.

DESCRIPTION

DESCRIPTION OF THE LOPEZIA.

ROOT annual.

STALK five or ſix feet high, branched almoſt to the bottom, ſquare, of a deep red colour, ſmooth towards the bottom, ſlightly hairy above: *Branches* like the ſtalk.

LEAVES alternate, ovate, pointed, toothed on the edges, more ſo on the larger leaves, ſlightly beſet with ſoft hairs, veins prominent on the under ſide, uſually running parallel to each other and unbranched: *Leaf-ſtalks* hairy.

FLOWERS numerous, from the alæ of the leaves, growing irregularly on hairy leafy racemi, ſtanding on long ſlender peduncles, which hang down as the ſeed-veſſels are produced: in this and ſome others of its characters, the plant ſhews ſome affinity to the *Circæa*.

CALYX: a *Perianthium* of four leaves, ſitting on the Germen, leaves narrow, concave, reddiſh, with green tips, the lowermoſt one widely ſeparated from the others, and placed immediately under the Nectary, *fig.* 1.

COROLLA four *Petals* of a pale red colour, forming in their mode of growth the upper half of a circle, the two uppermoſt linear, of a deeper colour near the apex, jointed below the middle, with a ſmall green gland on each joint, ſtanding on ſhort round foot-ſtalks, which are hairy when magnified, the two ſide Petals nearly orbicular with long narrow claws, the part between the baſe of the Petal and the claw of a deeper red or crimſon, *fig.* 2.

NECTARY ſituated below the Petals, perfectly white, ſomewhat ovate, the ſides folding together, before the flower fully expands, nearly upright, embracing and containing within it the Piſtillum and Stamen, on touching it ever ſo ſlightly with the point of a pin, while in this ſtate, it ſuddenly ſprings back and quits the Piſtillum, the lower elaſtic part of it is then bent in the form repreſented in a magnified view of the flower on the plate, *fig.* 4. this curious phœnomenon has not been noticed by CAVANILLE.

STAMEN: *Filament* one, tapering and very ſlender juſt below the Anthera, ariſing from the ſame part as (and placed oppoſite to the baſe of) the Nectary the lower part of it broader, ſomewhat fleſhy, cartilaginous, and of the ſame nature as the inferior part of the Nectary, with a groove as that has on the inſide, ſo that before the flower

flower expands, the baſes of each are like two half tubes, the ſides of which, nearly touching each other, wholly encloſe the Piſtillum; as the fructification goes forward, the Filament, endowed alſo with an elaſtic power, bends back ſoon after the flower is open, betwixt the two uppermoſt Petals, and becomes inviſible to an inattentive obſerver; the Anthera, which is large, is at firſt yellow, and afterwards dark brown, *fig.* 5.

PISTILLUM: *Germen* below the Calyx, round, ſmooth, and green; *Style* filiform, white, length of the Filament; *Stigma* forming a ſmall villous head, *fig.* 6. in ſome of the flowers the Piſtillum appears imperfect, being much ſhorter than uſual, and wanting the Stigma, perhaps ſuch have not acquired their full growth, *fig.* 6.

PERICARPIUM (*from* CAVANILLE) a round *Capſule*, of four cells, and four valves, the cells many-ſeeded.

SEEDS very minute, ovate, affixed to a four-cornered receptacle.



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CYTISUS SESSILIFOLIUS. SESSILE-LEAV'D, or COMMON CYTISUS.

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus: ⅓ *Legumen* baſi attenuatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYTISUS *ſeſſilifolius* racemis erectis, calycibus bractæa triplici, foliis floralibus ſeſſilibus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 666. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 50.

CYTISUS glabris foliis ſubrotundis, pediculis breviſſimis. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 390.

CYTISUS vulgatior, the common Tree Trefoile. *Park. Parad. p.* 440.

The term *ſeſſilifolius* has been given to this ſpecies of Cytiſus, becauſe the leaves are for the moſt part ſeſſile, that is ſit cloſe to the branches, without any or very ſhort foot-ſtalks; ſuch they are at leaſt on the flowering branches when the ſhrub is in bloſſom, but at the cloſe of the ſummer they are no longer ſo, the leaves acquiring very evident footſtalks.

It is a native of the more ſouthern parts of Europe, and though in point of ſize and elegance it cannot vie with its kindred Laburnum, it is a deciduous ſhrub of conſiderable beauty, rarely exceeding the height of five or ſix feet, and producing a great profuſion of bright yellow flowers, which continue in bloſſom a long while; they make their appearance in May and June, and are uſually ſucceeded by ſeed-veſſels which produce ripe ſeeds, by theſe the plant is readily propagated.

It is one of the moſt common ſhrubs we have, as well as one of the oldeſt inhabitants of our ſhrubberies, being mentioned by PARKINSON in his *Parad. Terreſtris.*

IXIA LONGIFLORA. LONG-FLOWER'D IXIA.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, campanulata, regularis. *Stigmata* 3.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *longiflora* foliis enſiformibus linearibus ſtrictis, tubo filiformi longiſſimo. *Ait. Kew. v.* 4. *p.* 58.

GLADIOLUS *longiflorus* caule tereti, tubo longiſſimo, ſpathis foliiſque linearibus glabris. *Linn. Suppl. p.* 96. *Gmel. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 86.

We are not acquainted with a tribe of plants which ſtand more in need of elucidation than thoſe of this genus; of the vaſt numbers imported from the Cape within theſe few years, where they are chiefly natives, and that for the moſt part by way of Holland, few comparatively are well aſcertained; ſome of them appear ſubject to great variation, both in the ſize and colour of their bloſſoms (whether in their wild ſtate they are thus inconſtant, or whether there are ſeminal varieties raiſed by the perſevering induſtry of the Dutch Floriſts, we have not yet had it in our power ſatisfactorily to aſcertain); others like the preſent one have their characters ſtrongly marked, and leſs variable; in general they are plants of eaſy culture, requiring chiefly to be protected from the effects of froſt, the leaſt degree of which is preſently fatal to moſt of them.

The treatment recommended for the *Ixia flexuoſa* is applicable to this and the other Cape ſpecies.

According to the *Hort. Kew.* this ſpecies was introduced by Mr. MASSON in the year 1774.

It flowers from April to June.



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Pub.d by W Curtis, N.° Geo. Crescent Mar.l 1794 Edwards del. Neapham sc.

LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA. SCARLET LYCHNIS.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, oblongus, lævis. *Petala* 5-unguiculata. *Limbo* ſub-bifido. *Capſ.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LYCHNIS *chalcedonica* floribus faſciculatis faſtigiatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 435. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 16.
LYCHNIS hirſuta flore coccineo major. *Bauh. Pin.* 203.
FLOS Conſtantinopolitanus. *Dod. Pempt.* 178.
LYCHNIS *chalcedonica* flore ſimplici miniato. Single Nonſuch, or Flower of Briſtow or Conſtantinople. *Parkinſ. Parad.* 253.

The Scarlet Lychnis appears to have been a great favourite with PARKINSON, he calls it a glorious flower, and in a wooden print of him prefixed to his *Paradiſus Terreſtris*, we ſee him repreſented with a flower of this ſort in his hand of the double kind.

It grows ſpontaneouſly in moſt parts of Ruſſia, and is one of our moſt hardy perennials.

The extreme brilliancy of its flowers renders it a plant, in its ſingle ſtate highly ornamental; when double, its beauty is heightened, and the duration of it increaſed.

It flowers in June and July.

The ſingle ſort may be increaſed by parting its roots in autumn, but more abundantly by ſeeds, which ſhould be ſown in the ſpring; the double ſort may alſo be increaſed by dividing its roots, but more plentifully by cuttings of the ſtalk, put in in June, before the flowers make their appearance; in ſtriking of theſe, however, there requires ſome nicety.

This plant is found to ſucceed beſt in a rich, loamy, ſoil; and certain diſtricts have been found to be more favourable to its growth than others.

A white and a pale red variety of it in its ſingle ſtate were known to CLUSIUS, and ſimilar varieties of the double kind are ſaid to exiſt; it is of little moment whether they do or not, as every variation in this plant from a bright ſcarlet is in every ſenſe of the word a degeneracy.



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CORONILLA VARIA. PURPLE CORONILLA.

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus: $\frac{4}{1}$: dentibus ſuperioribus connatis. *Vexillum* vix alis longius. *Legumen* iſthmis interceptum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CORONILLA *varia* herbacea, leguminibus erectis teretibus toroſis numeroſis, foliolis plurimis glabris. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 670. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 59.

SECURIDACA dumetorum major, flore vario, ſiliquis articulatis. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 349.

SECURIDACA II. altera ſpecies. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 2. ccxxxvij.

The greater joynted Hatchet Vetch. *Park. Theat. p.* 1088.

CLUSIUS, in his work above referred to, informs us that he found this plant growing wild in various parts of Germany, in meadows, fields, and by road ſides; that it flowered in June, ſometimes the whole ſummer through, and ripened its ſeeds in July and Auguſt; the bloſſoms he found ſubject to much variation of colour, being either deep purple, whitiſh, or even wholly white: CASP. BAUHINE notices another variety, in which the alæ are white and the roſtrum purple; this variety, which we have had the honour to receive from the Earl of EGREMONT is the moſt deſirable one to cultivate in gardens, as it is more ornamental than the one wholly purple, moſt commonly met with in the nurſeries, and correſponds alſo better with its name of *varia*; it is to be noted however that this variety of colour exiſts only in the young bloſſoms.

The Coronilla varia is a hardy, perennial, herbaceous plant, climbing, if ſupported, to the height of four or five feet, otherwiſe ſpreading widely on the ground, and frequently injuring leſs robuſt plants growing near it; on this account, as well as from its having powerfully creeping roots whereby it greatly increaſes, though a pretty plant, and flowering during moſt of the ſummer, it is not to be introduced without caution, and is rather to be placed in the ſhrubbery, or outſkirts of the garden, than in the flower border.

It will grow in any ſoil or ſituation, but bloſſoms and ſeeds moſt freely in a ſoil moderately dry.

PARKINSON in his *Theater of Plants*, mentions its being cultivated, as an ornamental plant. *Ait. Kew.*

Its bitterneſs, will be an objection to its being cultivated for the uſe of cattle, for which purpoſe it has been recommended.

LILIUM CATESBÆI. CATESBY'S LILY.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala campanulata: linea longitudinali nectarifera. *Capſ.* valvulis pilo cancellato connexis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LILIUM *Cateſbæi* caule unifloro, petalis erectis unguiculatis. *Linn. Syſt. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel. p.* 545.

LILIUM *Cateſbæi* foliis ſparſis, bipedali, flore unico erecto, corolla campanulata, petalis unguibus anguſtis longis. *Walt. Fl. Carol. p.* 123.

LILIUM *Spectabile* foliis ſparſis; floribus ſolitariis erectis; petalorum unguibus anguſtis, alternis extus utrinque ſulcatis, laminis revolutis. *Saliſb. Ic. Stirp. rar. t.* 5.

At the cloſe of the year 1787, Mr. ROBERT SQUIBB, ſent me from South-Carolina roots of the Lily here figured, many of which have ſince flowered with various perſons in this kingdom.

CATESBY in his Natural Hiſtory of Carolina, gives a figure and ſhort account of it; WALTER in his *Flora Caroliniana* deſcribes it under the name of *Lilium Cateſbæi*; Mr. SALISBURY in the firſt number of his very magnificent work, lately publiſhed, preſents us with a very highly finiſhed likeneſs of this lily, accompanied by a moſt accurate and minute deſcription of it, and judging from ſome appearances in CATESBY's figure, that it was not the *Lilium Cateſbæi* of WALTER, names it *ſpectabile*; but as we are aſſured by Mr. SQUIBB, who aſſiſted his friend WALTER in his publication, that it was the lily figured by CATESBY, we have continued the name given in honour of that Naturaliſt.

Of the different Lilies cultivated in this country, this is to be numbered among the leaſt, the whole plant when in bloom being frequently little more than a foot high; in its native ſoil it is deſcribed as growing to the height of two feet; the ſtalk is terminated by one upright flower, of the form and colour repreſented on the plate; we have obſerved it to vary conſiderably in the breadth of its petals, in their colour, and ſpots.

It flowers uſually in July and Auguſt.

This plant may be raiſed from ſeeds, or increaſed by offsets, which, however, are not very plentifully produced, nor is the plant to be made grow in perfection without great care, the roots in particular are to be guarded againſt froſt; the ſoil and ſituation may be the ſame as recommended for the *Cyclamen Coum. p.* 4. v. 1.

N.° 259



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METROSIDEROS CITRINA. HARSH-LEAV'D METROSIDEROS.

Claſs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus, ſinu germen fovens. *Petala* 5, caduca. *Stam.* diſcreta, petalis multoties longiora. *Capſ.* 3-4 locularis, polyſperma. *Banks. Gærtner.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

METROSIDEROS *citrina* foliis lineari-lanceolatis rigentibus.

Though many ſpecies of this genus have been raiſed from ſeeds, brought within theſe few years from the South Seas, where they are ſaid to be very numerous; this is, we believe, the only one that as yet has flowered in this country: our drawing was made from a plant which bloſſomed toward the cloſe of laſt ſummer at Lord CREMORNES, the root of which had been ſent from Botany-Bay; previous to this period we have been informed, that the ſame ſpecies flowered both at Kew and Sion-Houſe: as it is without difficulty raiſed both from ſeeds and cuttings, young plants of it are to be ſeen in moſt of the Nurſeries near town; it would ſeem that they do not flower till they are at leaſt five or ſix years old.

Metroſideros is a name given originally by RUMPHIUS in his *Herb. Amboin* to ſome plants of this genus, the term applies to the hardneſs of their wood, which by the Dutch is called Yzerhout (Ironwood): FORSTER in his *Gen. Pl.* figures this and another genus on the ſame plate, under the name of *Leptoſpermum*; SCHREBER in his edition of the *Gen. Pl.* of LINNÆUS, unites *Metroſideros, Melaleuca, Leptoſpermum,* and *Fabricia,* under the genus *Melaleuca*; GÆRTNER in his elaborate work on the ſeeds of plants, makes ſeparate genera of theſe, agreeably to the ideas of Sir JOSEPH BANKS and Mr. DRYANDER, who on this ſubject can certainly boaſt the beſt information.

We cannot, without tranſgreſſing the allotted limits of our letter-preſs, give a minute deſcription of the plant figured; ſuffice it to ſay, that it is an ever-green ſhrub, growing to the height of from four to ſix or more feet, that its leaves on the old wood feel very harſh or rigid to the touch, and when bruiſed give forth an agreeable fragrance, the flowers grow in ſpikes on the tops of the branches, and owe their beauty wholly to the brilliant colour of the filaments.



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N.° 261



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ERODIUM INCARNATUM. FLESH-COLOURED CRANE'S-BILL.

Claſs and Order.

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Nect. Squamulæ* 5 cum filamentis alternantes; et glandulæ melliferæ, baſi ſtaminum inſidentes. *Fructus* 5-coccus, roſtratus; roſtra ſpiralia, introrſum barbata. *L'Herit. Geran.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERODIUM *incarnatum* pedunculis paucifloris, foliis tripartitis ternatiſve trifidis ſcabris, caule fruticuloſo. *L'Herit. n.* 21. *tab.* 5. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 415.

GERANIUM incarnatum pedunculis bifloris, foliis tripartitis trifidis glabris, petalis integris, arillis glabris. *Linn. Suppl. Pl.*

GERANIUM *incarnatum* foliis inciſis quinquelobis punctatis; petiolis longiſſimis, pedunculis trifloris. *Cavanill. diſſ.* 4. *p.* 223. *n.* 314. *t.* 97. *f.* 3.

In the 80th number of this work we gave a figure of the *Pelargonium tricolor*, a plant very generally regarded as the moſt beautiful of the genus; we now preſent our readers with the repreſentation of an *Erodium*, which has to boaſt nearly an equal ſhare of admiration.

This ſpecies, as we learn from the *Hortus Kewenſis*, is a native of the Cape, and was introduced by Mr. MASSON in the year 1787.

Its uſual time of flowering is July and Auguſt; in this point it is inferior to the *Pelargonium tricolor*, which bloſſoms through the ſpring as well as ſummer months.

It produces ſeeds but ſparingly; cuttings of the plant are ſtruck with leſs difficulty than thoſe of the *Pelargonium* above mentioned, the ſame treatment is applicable to both plants, they muſt be regarded as green-houſe plants of the more tender kind, which are liable to be deſtroyed in the winter ſeaſon by a moiſt cold atmoſphere.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM AUREUM.
GOLDEN FIG-MARIGOLD.

Claſs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* numeroſa linearia. *Capſ.* carnoſa infera polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *aureum* foliis cylindrico-triquetris punctatis diſtinctis, piſtillis atro purpuraſcentibus. *Linn. Syſt. Nat. ed.* 10. *p.* 1060. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 190.

This Meſembryanthemum is one of the taller and more upright ſpecies, as well as the earlieſt in point of flowering, producing its bloſſoms from February to May; theſe are large and of a bright orange hue, the piſtilla in the centre are purple, and ſerve at once to diſtinguiſh and embelliſh them.

It was firſt deſcribed in the 10*th ed.* of *Linn. Syſt. Nat.* and afterwards inſerted in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, who informs us that it is a native of the Cape, and was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in the year 1750. Prof. MURRAY omits it in his 12*th ed.* of the *Syſt. Vegetab.* of LINNÆUS, as does Prof. GMELIN in the laſt edition of *Linn. Syſt. Nat.*

The facility with which this tribe in general is increaſed by cuttings is well known; this is raiſed as readily as the others.

N° 262



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GLYCINE BIMACULATA. PURPLE GLYCINE.

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus. *Corollæ* carina apice vexillum reflectens.

Specific Character.

GLYCINE *bimaculata* caule volubili lævi, foliis ſimplicibus cordato-oblongis, racemis multifloris.

Of the many plants which within theſe few years have been raiſed from Botany-Bay ſeeds, this is one of the firſt which flowered in this country, and one of the moſt ornamental; to the greenhouſe it is indeed an invaluable acquiſition: we regret that the ſize of our paper and the imperfection of the colouring art, will not admit of our giving a repreſentation of it more adequate to its beauty.

It riſes up with a twining ſhrubby ſtalk to the height of ſix, eight, or more feet; theſe multiplying greatly by age, become loaded with a profuſion of purple flowers, growing in racemi, the richneſs of which is enlivened by the appearance of two green ſpots at the baſe of the vexillum; for the moſt part the bloſſoms go off with us without producing any ſeed-veſſels; in ſome inſtances, however, perfect ſeeds have been produced, and we have ſeen a plant in bloom raiſed from ſuch in the charming retreat of JOHN ORD, Eſq. Walham-Green.

A great excellence of this plant is the duration of its flowering period, it begins to put forth its bloſſoms in February, and continues to do ſo during moſt of the ſummer.

In the Nurſeries about town, it is known by the name of *Glycine virens*, a name given the plant originally by Dr. SOLANDER; the latter of theſe terms we have taken the liberty of changing to *bimaculata*, as being more expreſſive of an obvious character in the flower: we might, perhaps, have been juſtified in altering the genus, as its characters do not appear to be peculiarly expreſſive of a Glycine, nor indeed of any other genus in this numerous natural order.

It is raiſed readily from ſeeds.

We think it highly probable, that in warm ſheltered ſituations, this climber might grow in the open ground; to ſuch as have it in abundance, we recommend them to make the experiment.



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CISTUS FORMOSUS. BEAUTIFUL CISTUS.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala. *Cal.* 5-phyllus, foliolis duobus minoribus. *Capſula.*

Mr. LEE, Nurſeryman of Hammerſmith, informs me, that in the year 1780, he raiſed the Ciſtus here figured from ſeeds, the produce of Portugal, and as its flowers were uncommonly beautiful, he was induced to name it *formoſus.*

It approaches ſo near to the *Ciſtus halimifolius* in point of habit, in the form and colour of its leaves and flowers, that we are inclined rather to regard it as a variety of that plant, than as a diſtinct ſpecies; at the ſame time it muſt be allowed to be a very ſtriking variety, the flowers being at leaſt thrice as large as thoſe of the *halimifolius* uſually are, and the whole plant more hairy: as an ornamental ſhrub, it is highly deſerving a place in all curious collections.

It will grow very well in the open border in warm ſheltered ſituations, it may be kept alſo in a pot, by which means it may more readily be ſheltered during the winter, either in the greenhouſe or under a frame.

It flowers early in May, and may be increaſed by cuttings.

IXIA BULBOCODIUM. CROCUS-LEAV'D IXIA.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala, tubuloſa; tubo recto, filiformi; limbo 6-partito, campanulato, æquali. *Stigmata* tria, ſimplicia. *Thunb. Diſſ. de Ixia.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *Bulbocodium* ſcapo unifloro breviſſimo, foliis angulatis caulinis, ſtigmatibus ſextuplicibus. *Linn. Syſt. Nat. ed.* 13. *p.* 76.

IXIA *Bulbocodium* ſcapo ramoſo, floribus ſolitariis, foliis ſulcatis reflexis. *Thunb. Diſſ. n.* 3.

CROCUS vernus anguſtifolius. 1. 11. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 207. violaceo flore, 208. *ejuſd.*

There are three plants cultivated in the gardens of the curious to which *Bulbocodium* is applied, either as a generic or a trivial name, viz. *Narciſſus Bulbocodium, Bulbocodium vernum*, already figured, and the preſent plant: the *Ixia Bulbocodium* and *Bulbocodium vernum* are given in this work, not ſo much for their beauty as their rarity, not ſo much to gratify the eye, as to communicate a knowledge of two plants but little known, and liable to be confounded from a ſimilarity of their names.

This is one of the few hardy ſpecies of the genus, and grows wild in many parts of Spain and Italy; it is ſaid to have been found in Guernſey: it affects hilly and dry ſituations, will grow readily in almoſt any ſoil, eſpecially if freſh, and not infeſted with vermin: it flowers about the middle of April, the bloſſoms do not expand fully unleſs expoſed to the ſun, and are not of long duration: authors deſcribe the wild plants as varying greatly in colour, *vid. Cluſ.* they are moſt commonly pale blue.

Like the Crocus, it increaſes readily by offsets.

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1739, *Ait. Kew.* Bulbocodium, 1. in the 6th edition of his Dictionary in 4to, is not this plant, but the *Anthericum ſcrotinum, Jacq. Fl. Auſtr. v.* 5. *app. t.* 38.



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RANUNCULUS AMPLEXICAULIS. PLANTAIN-LEAVED CROWFOOT.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. deciduus. 5 phyllus, (rarius 3-phyllus) *Petala* 5, (rarius 2, 3, aut 8) intra ungues ſquamula vel poro mellifero. *Styli* perſiſtentes. *Sem.* incruſtata, erecta. *Linn. Syſt. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RANUNCULUS *amplexicaulis* foliis ovatis acuminatis amplexicaulibus, caule multifloro, radice faſciculata. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 515. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 265.

RANUNCULUS montanus foliis plantaginis. *Bauh. Pin.* 180.

RANUNCULUS pyrenæus albo flore. *Cluſ. app. alt. auct. ic.* 4 *ta. Ger. emac.* 963. *fig.* 2.

The leaves of the *Ranunculus amplexicaulis* in part ſurround the ſtalk at their baſe, whence its trivial name; in colour they differ from moſt others of the genus, being of a greyer or more glaucous hue, which peculiarity joined to the delicate whiteneſs of the flowers, renders this ſpecies a very deſirable one to add to a collection of hardy, ornamental, herbaceous plants, more eſpecially as it occupies but little ſpace, and has no tendency to injure the growth of others.

It is a native of the Apennine and Pyrenean mountains, and flowers in April and May

CLUSIUS is the firſt author who deſcribes and figures this ſpecies. JOHNSON in his *ed.* of GERARD copies his figure, and mentions it as being then made a denizen of our gardens.

It is readily propagated by parting its roots in Autumn, and provided it has a pure air, will ſucceed in moſt ſoils and ſituations.

N.° 266



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N.° 267



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Edwards del.t Nixon sculp.t

PYRUS SPECTABILIS. CHINESE APPLE TREE.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Pomum* inferum, 5-loculare, polyſpermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PYRUS *ſpectabilis* umbellis ſeſſilibus, foliis ovali oblongis ſerratis lævibus, unguibus calyce longioribus, ſtylis baſi lanatis. *Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 175. Linn. Syſt. Nat. ed. 13. Gmel. p.* 842.

The Chineſe Apple-Tree when it bloſſoms in perfection, anſwers truly to the name of *ſpectabilis*; a more ſhewy or ornamental tree can ſcarcely be introduced to decorate the ſhrubbery or plantation; its beauty like that of moſt trees, whoſe ornament conſiſts chiefly in their bloſſoms, is however but of ſhort duration, and depends in ſome degree on the favourableneſs of the ſeaſon at the time of their expanſion, which uſually takes place about the end of April or beginning of May; the flowers are large, of a pale red when open, and ſemi-double, the buds are of a much deeper hue, the fruit is of little account, and but ſparingly produced. Trees of this ſpecies are to be met with in ſome gardens of the height of twenty or thirty feet.

Dr. FOTHERGILL is regarded as the firſt who introduced this Chineſe native, he cultivated it in the year 1780; ſuch plants of it as where in his collection, paſſed at his deceaſe into the hands of Meſſrs. GORDON and THOMPSON, in whoſe rich and elegant Nurſery, at Mile-End, this tree may be ſeen in great perfection.

Though perfectly hardy, as its bloſſoms are liable to be injured by cutting winds, it will be moſt proper to plant it in a ſhelter'd ſituation.

It is uſually increaſed by grafting it on the Crab ſtock.

GLYCINE RUBICUNDA. DINGY-FLOWERED GLYCINE.

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus. *Corollæ* carina apice vexillum reflectens.

Specific Character.

GLYCINE *rubicunda* caule perenni volubili, foliis ternatis, foliolis ſubovalibus integerrimis, pedunculis ſubtrifloris.

The plant here figured, and very generally known to the Nurſerymen, in the neighbourhood of London, by the name of *Glycine rubicunda*, is a native of New South-Wales, and was introduced to this country about the ſame time as the *Glycine bimaculata* already figured.

It is a ſhrubby, twining plant, running up to the height of five, ſix, or more feet, producing bloſſoms abundantly from April to June, which are uſually ſucceeded by ſeed-veſſels which ripen their ſeeds with us.

The flowers though large and ſhewy, have a kind of dingy or lurid appearance, which greatly diminiſhes their beauty. We have obſerved the bloſſoms of ſome plants more brilliant than thoſe of others, and we think it highly probable, that, at ſome future period, ſeminal varieties may be obtained with flowers highly improved in colour.

This ſpecies is readily raiſed from ſeeds, is of quick growth, and may be regarded as one of our more hardy green-houſe plants: probably it may ſucceed in the open air, if planted in a warm ſituation, and ſheltered in inclement ſeaſons.



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N.° 269



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ORNITHOGALUM NUTANS. NEAPOLITAN STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6 petala, erecta, perſiſtens, ſupra medium patens, *Filamenta* alterna baſi dilatata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ORNITHOGALUM *nutans* floribus ſecundis pendulis, nectario ſtamineo campaniformi. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 328. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 443.

ORNITHOGALUM exoticum magno flore minori innato. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 70.

ORNITHOGALUM Neopolitanum, the Starre-flower of Naples. *Park. Parad. p.* 138. *p.* 137. *f.* 8. *Cluſ. app. alt. p.* 9. *fig.* 7.

Authors have given to this ſpecies of Ornithogalum the name of Neapolitan, following CLUSIUS by whom the plant is figured and deſcribed, and who ſo called it, merely on receiving it from Naples; it may perhaps be doubted whether it be originally a native of Italy. Prof. JACQUIN has figured it in his *Flora Auſtriaca,* the plant being common about Vienna, in garden-walks, under hedges, and in meadows, he does not however, from that circumſtance, regard it as an original native there. CASP. BAUHIN informs us that HONORIUS BELLI ſent it him from Crete under the name of *Phalangium,* leaving its true habitat to be ſettled more preciſely hereafter, we ſhall obſerve, that it is one of thoſe plants which ſoon accommodate themſelves to any country; producing a numerous progeny both from roots and ſeeds, and by no means nice as to ſoil or ſituation; it is not long before it becomes a weed in the garden, from whence it is apt like the *Hyacinthus racemoſus,* already figured, to paſs into the field or meadow.

Its flowers, which if not beautiful are ſingular and delicate, make their appearance towards the end of April, they are of no long duration, ſeldom continuing above a fortnight, and are ſucceeded by ſeed-veſſels which produce abundance of ripe ſeed, by which, as well as by its bulbs, the plant may be increaſed.

In the *Hortus Kewenſis* it is ſet down as a Greenhouſe plant, one of the rare errors which occur in that moſt uſeful work.



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GLYCINE COCCINEA. SCARLET GLYCINE.

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus. *Corollæ* carina apice vexillum reflectens.

Specific Character.

GLYCINE *coccinea* foliis ternatis, foliolis ſubrotundis undulatis.

We here preſent our readers with another Glycine, very lately raiſed by ſeveral perſons in the neighbourhood of London from Botany-Bay ſeeds, and which we have called *coccinea* from the colour of its bloſſoms.

It is a ſhrubby, climbing plant, which, if ſupported, will grow to the height of many feet, producing a great number of flowers on its pendant branches; the leaves, which grow three together, are nearly round, and, in the older ones eſpecially, are crimped or curled at the edges; the flowers grow for the moſt part in pairs, are of a glowing ſcarlet colour, at the baſe of the carina ſomewhat inclined to purple, the bottom of the vexillum is decorated with a large yellow ſpot, verging to green, which adds much to the beauty of the flower.

It bloſſoms from April to June, and appears to be fully as much diſpoſed to produce ſeed veſſels, and perfect ſeeds, as the *rubicunda*, and by which alone it has hitherto been propagated.

We muſt rank it among the more tender green-houſe plants.

CYRTANTHUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS. NARROW-LEAVED CYRTANTHUS.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. tubuloſa, clavata, curva, 6-fida, laciniæ ovato-oblongæ. *Filamenta* tubo inſerta, apice conniventia. *Linn. Fil.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYRTANTHUS *anguſtifolius* foliis obtuſe carinatis rectis, floribus cernuis, *Linn. Fil. Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 414.

CRINUM *anguſtifolium* foliis linearibus obtuſis, corollis cylindricis: laciniis alternis interglandulosis. *Linn. Suppl.* 195.

CYRTANTHUS is a genus which takes its name from the curvature of its flower, was eſtabliſhed by the younger LINNÆUS, and adopted by Mr. AITON in the *Hortus Kewenſis.*

The preſent ſpecies is a native of the Cape, and was added to the royal collection at Kew, by Mr. MASSON, in the year 1774. The plant from whence our drawing was made flowered the preceding May with Mr. WHITLEY, Nurſeryman, Old Brompton, who received it from Holland, and who has been ſo fortunate as to obtain young plants of it from ſeed.

It flowers in May and June; requires the ſame treatment as other Cape bulbs, and may be increaſed by offsets and ſeeds.

At the extremity of each alternate ſegment of the corolla there is a kind of ſmall glandular hook, deſerving of notice.



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GLADIOLUS TRISTIS. SQUARE-LEAVED CORN-FLAG.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, ringens. *Stamina* adſcendentia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *triſtis* foliis lineari-cruciatis, corollis campanulatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 86. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 63.

LILIO-GLADIOLUS bifolius et biflorus, foliis quadrangulis. *Trew. Ehret. t.* 39.

GLADIOLUS *triſtis* foliis linearibus ſulcatis, caule biſloro, tubo longiſſimo, ſegmentis æqualibus. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4to.

LINNÆUS gave to this ſpecies of *Gladiolus* the name of *triſtis*, from the colour of its flowers, which however poſſeſs ſcarcely ſufficient of the ſombre to juſtify the appellation; ſtill leſs ſo if they vary in the manner repreſented in TREW's *Ehret*, where they are painted in gay and lively colours: in the ſpecimens we have ſeen, the bloſſoms have been of a ſulphur colour, ſhaded in particular parts with very fine pencillings, eſpecially on the under ſide: moſt authors deſcribe the flowering ſtems as producing only two flowers, LINNÆUS has obſerved that they ſometimes produce many, we have ſeen them do ſo where the plant has grown in perfection; in their expanſion, which uſually takes place in April and May, they give forth a moſt agreeable fragrance.

It is a native of the Cape, and other parts of Africa; was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, and flowered in the Chelſea Garden in the year 1745. *Ait. Kew.*

The leaves which ſo characteriſtically diſtinguiſh this ſpecies are highly deſerving of notice, inſtances of ſuch rarely occur; as the bulbs produce numerous offsets, the plant is propagated by them without difficulty, and requires the ſame treatment as other Cape bulbs.



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N.° 273



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DIOSMA UNIFLORA. ONE-FLOWERED DIOSMA.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 5-petala. *Nectaria* 5, ſupra germen. *Capſ.* 3. *ſ.* 5. coalitæ. *Sem.* calyptrata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DIOSMA *uniflora* foliis ovato oblongis, floribus ſolitariis terminalibus. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 287. *Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 239. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 276.

CISTUS humilis æthiopicus, inferioribus foliis roſmarini ſylveſtris punctatis, cæteris autem ſerpylli ſubrotundis, flore carneo. *Pluk. mant.* 49. *t.* 342. *f.* 5.

The *Dioſma uniflora* another native of the Cape, that never failing ſource of vegetable riches, was introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew by Mr. MASSON in the year 1775, it flowers in our Green-Houſes from April to June, and is uſually propagated by cuttings.

This plant forms a ſmall buſhy ſhrub, the leaves are thickly and irregularly ſet on the branches, quite up to the flowers, which ſtand ſingly on their ſummits, and are larger than thoſe of any other known ſpecies of Dioſma, expanding as we have found on trial beyond the ſize of half-a-crown, which the bloſſom does in our figure, though it will not appear to do ſo to the eye of moſt obſervers; they are without ſcent, the calyx is large and continuing, compoſed of five ovato-lanceolate leaves, reddiſh on the upper ſide, and if viewed from above viſible between the petals; the petals are five in number, much larger than the calyx, and deciduous, of a white colour with a ſtreak of red running down the middle of each, ſurface highly glazed, the ſtamina are compoſed of five ſhort filaments, white and ſlightly hairy, broad at their baſe and tapering gradually to a fine point, by which they are inſerted into the hind part of

of the antheræ, near the bottom; the antheræ are as long as the filaments, of a brown purple colour, bending over the ſtigma, and opening inwardly, each carrying on the upper part of its back a gland-like ſubſtance, of a pale brown colour: beſides theſe parts there are five filamentous bodies alternating with, and of the ſame length as the ſtamina, of a white colour, and hairy, each dilating at its extremity where it is of a reddiſh hue, and preſenting towards the antheræ an oval ſomewhat concave ſurface, which ſecretes a viſcous liquid; in ſome flowers that we have examined, and we regret ſeeing but few, we have obſerved theſe nectaries (for ſuch they may be ſtrictly called) cloſely adhering by their viſcous ſummits to the glandular ſubſtances at the back of the antheræ*; the germen is ſtudded with a conſtellation of little glands, which pour forth, and almoſt deluge it with nectar; the ſtigma is compoſed of five little round knobs: ſeed veſſels we have not ſeen.

* What the uſe of this very extraordinary apparatus may be we can at preſent ſcarcely conjecture, future obſervation may perhaps enable us to ſpeak more decifively; when we figure the *Dioſma ericoides* we ſhall probably have more to ſay of this ſpecies.

BORBONIA CRENATA. HEART-LEAVED BORBONIA.

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. acuminato-ſpinoſus. *Stigma* emarginatum. *Legumen* mucronatum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BORBONIA *crenata* foliis cordatis multinerviis denticulatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 643. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 9.

FRUTEX *æthiopicus* leguminoſus, foliis ruſci majoribus in ambitu ſpinulis fimbriatis. *Pluk. Alm.* 159.

PLANTA leguminoſa æthiopica, foliis ruſci. *Breyn. Cent. t.* 28.

Borbonia is a genus of plants eſtabliſhed by LINNÆUS in the 6th edition of his *Genera Plantarum*; of this genus there are ſix ſpecies enumerated in the 3d edition of the *Species Plant.* and two in the *Hort. Kew.* the latter of which, the *crenata*, introduced from the Cape by Mr. MASSON, in 1774, is here figured.

It is a ſmall ſhrubby plant, rarely exceeding the height of three feet, producing its flowers in a ſmall cluſter on the ſummits of the branches; theſe are of a yellow colour, and have nothing about them peculiarly ſingular, or beautiful; it is the foliage alone which renders this plant deſirable in a collection.

It flowers from June to Auguſt, and in favourable ſeaſons ripens its ſeeds, by which the plant is uſually propagated.



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N.° 275



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LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA. COMMON TULIP-TREE.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 3-phyllus. *Petala* 6. *Sem.* imbricata in ſtrobilum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LIRIODENDRON *Tulipifera* foliis lobatis. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 507. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. 250.

TULIPIFERA virginiana, tripartito aceris folio: media lacinia velut abſciſſa. *Pluk. Alm.* 379. *t.* 117. *f.* 5. *& t.* 248. *f.* 7. *Cateſb. Carol.* 1. *p.* 48. *t.* 48.

LIRIODENDRON foliis angulatis truncatis. *Trew. Ehret. t.* x.

The Tulip-tree is a native of moſt parts of North-America, MARSHALL deſcribes it as often growing to the ſize of a very large tree, 70 or 80 feet in height, and above 4 feet in diameter; he mentions two varieties, one with yellow and the other with white wood; that with yellow wood is ſoft and brittle, much uſed for boards, heels of ſhoes, alſo turned into bowls, trenchers, &c. the white is heavy, tough, and hard, and is ſawed into joiſts, boards, &c. for building.

RAY informs us in his *Hiſt. Pl.* that this tree was cultivated here by Biſhop COMPTON, in 1688: and from MILLER we learn, that the firſt tree of the kind which flowered in this country, was in the gardens of the Earl of PETERBOROUGH, at Parſons-Green, near Fulham; in Mr. ORD's garden, at Walham-Green, there is, among other choice old trees, a very fine tulip-tree, which is every year covered with bloſſoms, and which afforded us the ſpecimen here figured. It flowers in June and July, rarely ripens its ſeeds with us, though it does readily in America.

The foliage of this plant is extremely ſingular, moſt of the leaves appearing as if truncated, or cut off at the extremity; they vary greatly in the diviſion of their lobes, the flowers differ from thoſe of the tulip in having a calyx, but agree as to the number of petals, which is ſix; and ſo they are deſcribed in the ſixth edition of the *Gen. Pl.* of LINN. but in *Profeſſor* MURRAY's *Syſt. Veg. Ait. H. K. Linn. Syſt. Nat. ed.* 13, by GMELIN, 9 are given, this in the firſt inſtance muſt be a mere typographical error ariſing from the inverſion of the 6.

This tree is found to flouriſh moſt in a ſoil moderately ſtiff and moiſt, is uſually raiſed from ſeeds, the proceſs of which is amply deſcribed by MILLER in his Dictionary.



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BLITUM VIRGATUM. STRAWBERRY BLITE.

Claſs and Order.

MONANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 3-fidus. *Petala* 0. *Sem.* 1. calyce baccato.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BLITUM *virgatum* capitellis ſparſis lateralibus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 53. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 7.
ATRIPLEX ſylveſtris mori fructu. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 519.
ATRIPLEX ſylveſtris baccifera. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* cxxxv.

This plant, not unfrequently met with in gardens, is known to moſt cultivators by the name of *Strawberry Spinach*; the leaves ſomewhat reſembling thoſe of the latter, and the fruit that of the former: C. BAUHINE likens its berries to thoſe of the Mulberry, to which they certainly bear a greater reſemblance: in moſt of the ſpecies of this genus the calyx exhibits a very ſingular phenomenon, when the flowering is over, it increaſes in ſize, becomes fleſhy, and finally pulpy, containing the ripe ſeed, which however it does not wholly envelope; thus from each cluſter of flowers growing in the alæ of the leaves are produced ſo many berries, of a charming red colour, to which the plant owes its beauty altogether, for the flowers are ſmall, herbaceous, and not diſtinctly viſible to the naked eye; they can boaſt however of being of the firſt claſs in the Linnean ſyſtem *Monandria*, to which few belong.

Strawberry Blite is a hardy annual, growing ſpontaneouſly in ſome parts of France, Spain, and Tartary; is not a very old inhabitant of our gardens, Mr. AITON mentioning it as being firſt cultivated by Mr. MILLER in 1759. Its berries are produced from June to September; in their taſte they have nothing to recommend them, though not pleaſant they are harmleſs.

CLUSIUS we believe to be the firſt author who gives a figure and deſcription of it.

It affects a dry ſoil, and open ſituation; in ſuch there is no neceſſity to give any particular directions for its cultivation, as it comes up readily from ſeed ſpontaneouſly ſcattered, ſo much ſo as ſometimes to prove a troubleſome weed.

MAHERNIA PINNATA. WINGED MAHERNIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus. *Petala* 5. *Nectaria* 5 obcordata, filamentis ſuppoſita. *Capſ.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MAHERNIA *pinnata*, foliis tripartito pinnatifidis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 308. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 398.

HERMANNIA foliis tripartitis, media pinnatifida. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 943.

HERMANNIA fruteſcens, folio multifido tenui, caule rubro. *Boerh. Lugd.* 1. *p.* 273.

LINNÆUS, in his *Spec. Pl.* regarded this plant as a ſpecies of *Hermannia*; finding afterwards that it differed materially in its fructification from that genus, he made a new one of it in his *Mantiſſa*, by the name of *Mahernia*; ſtill, however, the two genera are very nearly related: one principal difference conſiſts in the nectaria of the *Mahernia*, which are very remarkable.

This ſpecies was introduced from the Cape, where it is a native, by Mr. MASSON, in 1774, and is now very generally met with in our green-houſes. It produces its little bells, of a lively red when they firſt open, from June to Auguſt, or September; is a ſmall delicate plant, and eaſily raiſed from cuttings.

N.º 277



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LILIUM CANDIDUM. WHITE LILY.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, campanulata: linea longitudinali nectarifera. *Capſ.* valvulis pilo cancellato connexis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LILIUM *candidum* foliis ſparſis, corollis campanulatis, intus glabris. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 433. *Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 324. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 429.
LILIUM album flore erecto et vulgare. *Bauh. Pin.* 76.
LILIUM album vulgare. The ordinary White Lily. *Park. Parad. p.* 39. *t.* 37. *f.* 4.

We may rank the White Lily among the very oldeſt inhabitants of the flower-garden; in the time of GERARD it was very generally cultivated, and doubtleſs at a much earlier period; a plant of ſuch ſtatelineſs, ſo ſhewy, ſo fragrant, and at the ſame time ſo much diſpoſed to increaſe, would of courſe ſoon be found very generally in gardens, into which its introduction would be accelerated on another account; it was regarded as a plant of great efficacy; among other extraordinary powers attributed to it, we are gravely told that it taketh away the wrinkles of the face.

LINNÆUS makes it a native of Paleſtine and Syria; Mr. AITON of the Levant.

Its bloſſoms, which open early in July, continue about three weeks, and when they go off leave the flower-garden greatly thinned of its inhabitants.

Of the White Lily there are three principal varieties:

1. With double flowers.
2. With flowers blotched with purple.
3. With ſtriped leaves, or leaves edged with yellow.

The two firſt of theſe are to be eſteemed merely as curioſities; in the third the plant acquires an acceſſion of beauty which it has not originally; though many perſons object to variegated leaves,

leaves, as conveying an idea of ſicklineſs, that complaint cannot be urged againſt the foliage of the ſtriped Lily, to which the borders of the flower-garden are indebted for one of their chief ornaments during the autumnal and winter months; early in September theſe begin to emerge, and towards ſpring another ſet riſes up in their centre, of more upright growth, and which announce the riſing of the flowering ſtem.

Beſides theſe varieties, LINNÆUS has conſidered the *Lilium album floribus dependentibus ſ. peregrinum* of C. BAUHINE, the *Sultan Zambach* of CLUSIUS, and the *Hortus Eyſtettenſis*, as one of its varieties alſo: MILLER regards this plant as a diſtinct ſpecies, and thoſe who have attentively examined the figures and deſcriptions of CLUSIUS and the *Hort. Eyſt.* will be of the ſame opinion.

The Lily increaſes moſt abundantly by offsets, hence it becomes neceſſary that the bulbs ſhould be taken up, and reduced every ſecond or third year; but the ſtriped leaved variety increaſing much more ſlowly, ſhould remain unmoleſted for a greater length of time.

There is ſcarcely a ſoil or ſituation in which the Lily will not grow, it will thrive moſt in a ſoil moderately ſtiff and moiſt; though a native of a warm climate no ſeverity of weather affects it with us: we may learn from this, not to regulate the culture of plants invariably by the climate in which they grow ſpontaneouſly.

The beſt time for removing the bulbs of this plant is about the middle of Auguſt, before they ſhoot forth their leaves; but they may be tranſplanted any time from September to ſpring.

N.° 270



Pub.d by W.m Curtis N.° Cow.s Origional, Oct.r 1794. Edwards del. et Sculp.

PLUMERIA RUBRA. RED PLUMERIA.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Contorta. *Folliculi* 2. reflexi. *Semina* membranæ propriæ inſerta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PLUMERIA *rubra* foliis ovato-oblongis, petiolis biglanduloſis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 254. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 298.

PLUMERIA flore roſeo odoratiſſimo. *Tourn. Inſt.* 659. *Trew. Ehret. Tab.* xli.

Plumeria is a genus of plants named by TOURNEFORT in honour of his countryman the celebrated PLUMIER, it comes near to Nerium or Oleander, and contains ſeveral ſpecies, all natives of warm climates.

The preſent plant is a native of Jamaica, where it is known by the name of Red Jaſmine, from whence ſeeds and large cuttings are often ſent to this country; here they require the ſtove to bring them to flower: ſeed-veſſels they are never known to produce.

The flowers, which are very odoriferous, are produced in July and Auguſt in large bunches, on the ſummits of the branches, from whence the leaves alſo proceed; the ſtems, which grow to a conſiderable height as well as thickneſs, are naked, and the whole plant loſes its foliage from the middle of winter till about the beginning of May; the branches and other parts of the plant, when broken off, give forth a milky juice, the leaves are handſome, and the veins remarkable.

Being too tender to bear the open air of this climate, it is kept in the ſtove even during ſummer, in hot weather it muſt have plenty of air, and in cold ſeaſons be ſparingly watered.

Is propagated by ſeeds, but more frequently by cuttings, which MILLER recommends to be put by for two months or ten weeks, previous to their being committed to the earth,



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APOCYNUM ANDROSÆMIFOLIUM. TUTSAN-LEAV'D, or FLY-CATCHING DOGSBANE.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata. *Glandulæ* 5 cum ſtaminibus alternæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

APOCYNUM *androſæmifolium* caule rectiuſculo herbaceo, foliis ovatis utrinque glabris, cymis terminalibus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 258. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 303.

APOCYNUM canadenſe; foliis androſæmi majoris. *Bocc. ſicc.* 35. *t.* 16. *f.* 3. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 609. *ſ.* 15. *t.* 3. *f.* 16.

In addition to the powerful recommendations of beauty and fragrance, the Tutſan-leav'd Dogſbane intereſts us on account of the curious ſtructure of its flowers, and their ſingular property of catching flies.

This ſpecies is a native of different parts of North-America; Mr. W. HALE, of Alton, Hants, who reſided at Halifax in Nova-Scotia ſeveral years, brought me ſome ſeeds of it gathered in that neighbourhood, which vegetated, and produced flowering plants: it is not new to this country, being known to MORISON who figures it, and to MILLER who cultivated it in 1731.

It is a hardy perennial plant, growing to about the height of a foot and a half, or two feet, and flowering from the beginning of July, to September; it has a creeping root, whereby it increaſes greatly in light dry ſoils, and warm ſituations, ſo as even to be troubleſome; it will not thrive in a wet ſoil; with us it produces ſeed-veſſels but rarely; is propagated by parting its roots in Autumn or Spring; MILLER recommends March as the moſt proper ſeaſon, or it may be raiſed from ſeeds, which in certain ſituations and ſeaſons ripen here.

The

The flowers of this Apocynum have a ſweet honey-like fragrance, which perfumes the air to a conſiderable diſtance, and no doubt operates powerfully in attracting inſects; when a plant of this ſort is fully blown, one may always find flies caught in its bloſſoms, uſually by the trunk, very rarely by the leg; ſometimes four, or even five, which is the greateſt poſſible number, are found in one flower, ſome dead, others endeavouring to diſentangle themſelves, in which they are now and then ſo fortunate as to ſucceed; theſe flies are of different ſpecies, the *muſca pipiens*, a ſlender variegated fly with thick thighs, is a very common victim, the *muſca domeſtica*, or houſe fly, we have never obſerved among the captives.

Previous to our explaining the manner in which it appears to us that theſe inſects are caught, it will be neceſſary that we ſhould deſcribe, in as plain a manner as poſſible, thoſe parts of the flower which more particularly conſtitute this fatal fly trap.

On looking into the flower we perceive five Stamina, the Antheræ of which are large, of a yellow colour, and converge into a kind of cone; each of theſe Antheræ is arrow-ſhaped, towards the top of the cone their ſides touch but do not adhere, below they ſeparate a little, ſo as to leave a very narrow opening or ſlit between each, they are placed on very ſhort filaments, which ſtand ſo far apart that a conſiderable opening is left between them, which openings, however, are cloſed up by proceſſes of the corolla, nicely adapted to, and projecting into them; at the bottom of, and in the very centre of the flower, we perceive two germina, or ſeed-buds, the rudiments of future ſeed-veſſels, ſurrounded by glandular ſubſtances, ſecreting a ſweet liquid; on the ſummit of theſe germina, and betwixt the two, ſtands the ſtigma, in the form of a little urn, the middle of which is encircled by a glandular ring, which ſecretes a viſcid honey-like ſubſtance, to this part of the ſtigma the Antheræ interiorly adhere moſt tenaciouſly, ſo as to prevent their ſeparation unleſs conſiderable force be applied; it is, as we apprehend, the ſweet viſcid ſubſtance thus ſecreted by the ſtigma, within the Antheræ, which the fly endeavours to obtain, and to this end inſinuates its trunk firſt into the lowermoſt and wideſt part of the ſlit, betwixt each of the Antheræ above deſcribed, puſhing it of neceſſity upwards: when gratified, not having the ſenſe to place itſelf in the ſame poſition as that in which it ſtood when it inſerted its trunk, and to draw it out in the ſame direction downwards, unfortunately for it, it varies its poſition, and pulling its trunk upwards, draws it into the narrow part of the ſlit, where it becomes cloſely wedged in, and the more it pulls the more

ſecurely

ſecurely it is caught, and thus this heedleſs inſect, as THOMSON calls it, terminates its exiſtence in captivity moſt miſerable.

In the incomparable poem of Dr. DARWIN, entitled the *Botanic Garden*, there is a figure given of this plant; and in the Supplement we have the following account written by Mr. DARWIN, of Elſton.

" In the Apocynum Androſæmifolium the Anthers converge " over the nectaries, which conſiſt of five glandular oval " corpuſcles, ſurrounding the germ, and at the ſame time " admit air to the nectaries at the interſtice between each " anther; but when a fly inſerts its proboſcis between theſe " anthers to plunder the honey, they converge cloſer, and with " ſuch violence as to detain the fly, which thus generally " periſhes."

This explanation of a phænomenon entitled to much attention, is widely different from ours; which of the two is moſt conſonant to truth and nature, we ſhall leave to the determination of future obſervers.

In explaining the preceding appearances, to prevent confuſion we called thoſe parts which form the cone in the middle of the flower Antheræ, but ſtrictly ſpeaking they are not ſuch, the true Antheræ being ſituated on the inſide of their ſummits, where they will be found to be ten in number, making in fact the Apocynum a decandrous plant.

TURNERA ANGUSTIFOLIA. NARROW-LEAV'D TURNERA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus, infundibuliformis, exterior 2-phyllus. *Petala* 5 calyci inserta. *Stigmata* multifida. *Capſ.* 1-locularis, 3-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

TURNERA *anguſtifolia* floribus ſeſſilibus petiolaribus, foliis lanceolatis rugoſis acuminatis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4to.

TURNERA fruteſcens folio longiore et mucronato. *Mart. Cent.* 49. *t.* 49.

This plant here repreſented is generally known to the Nurſerymen about London as the *Turnera ulmifolia*, or *Elm-leav'd Turnera*, its foliage however does not anſwer to the name, nor to the figures of the plant as given by MARTYN in his *Cent. Pl.* and LINNÆUS in his *Hortus Cliffortianus*, which figures indeed are ſo ſimilar that they look like copies of each other, theſe repreſent the true elm leaf; on the ſame plate of *Martyn's Cent.* there is given a very excellent figure of what he conſiders as another ſpecies of Turnera, vide Synon. and which MILLER, who cultivated it about the year 1773, alſo deſcribes as a diſtinct ſpecies, under the name of *anguſtifolia*, aſſerting, from the experience of thirty years, that plants raiſed from its ſeeds have conſtantly differed from thoſe of the *ulmifolia*; this is our plant, which on his authority we have given as a ſpecies, though LINNÆUS regards it as a variety.

PLUMIER gave to this genus the name of *Turnera*, in honour of Dr. WILLIAM TURNER, a celebrated Engliſh Botaniſt and Phyſician, who publiſhed an Herbal, black letter, folio, in 1568.

The preſent ſpecies is a native of the Weſt-Indies, and is commonly cultivated in our ſtoves, where it riſes with a ſemi-ſhrubby ſtalk, to the height of ſeveral feet, ſeldom continuing more than two or three years; young plants generally come up in plenty from ſeeds ſpontaneouſly ſcattered, ſo that a ſucceſſion is eaſily obtained.

It flowers from June to Auguſt.

Its foliage has a diſagreeable ſmell when bruiſed; its flowers are ſhewy, but of ſhort duration, and are remarkable for growing out of the footſtalk of the leaf.



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HEDYSARUM OBSCURUM. CREEPING-ROOTED HEDYSARUM.

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. carina tranſverſe obtuſa. *Legumen* articulis 1-ſpermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HEDYSARUM *obſcurum* foliis pinnatis, ſtipulis vaginalibus, caule erecto flexuoſo, floribus pendulis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 676. *Mant.* 447. *Jacq. Fl. Auſtr. v.* 2. *t.* 168.

HEDYSARUM caule recto, ramoſo; foliis ovatis; ſiliquis pendulis, læviſſimis, venoſis. *Hall. Hiſt. Helv. n.* 395.

ONOBRYCHIS ſemine clypeato lævi. *Bauh. Pin.* 350.

Prof. JACQUIN, in the ſecond volume of the *Flora auſtriaca*, gives an excellent figure and accurate deſcription of our plant, a native of the Alps of Germany and Switzerland, and points out the characters in which it differs from the *alpinum*, for which it has ſometimes been miſtaken.

It is a hardy perennial, rarely exceeding a foot in height, produces its ſpikes of pendulous flowers, which are of a moſt beautiful purple colour, in July and Auguſt; hitherto theſe have not been ſucceeded by ſeed-veſſels with us, though we have cultivated the plant for ſeveral years.

Its ſize renders it a ſuitable plant for rock-work, on which it will grow readily, increaſing by its roots, which are of the creeping kind.

HALLER mentions a variety of it with white flowers.

MIMULUS RINGENS. NARROW-LEAVED MONKEY-FLOWER.

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-dentatus, priſmaticus. *Cor.* ringens; labio ſuperiore lateribus replicato. *Capſ.* 2-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MIMULUS *ringens* erectus, foliis oblongis linearibus ſeſſilibus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 575. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 361.

EUPHRASIA floridana lyſimachiæ glabræ ſiliquoſæ foliis, quadrato caule ramoſior. *Pluk. Amalth.* 83. *t.* 393. *f.* 3.

LYSIMACHIA galericulata ſ. Gratiola elatior non ramoſa, &c. *Gron. Fl. Virg. p.* 97.

DIGITALIS perfoliata glabra flore violaceo minore. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 479. *ſ.* 5. *t.* 8. *f.* 6.

CLAYTON, in the *Fl. Virg.* publiſhed by GRONOVIUS, deſcribes this plant as a native of Virginia, and ſays of it, "maddidis gaudet locis," it delights in wet places: LINNÆUS makes it a native of Canada alſo.

It is a hardy, perennial, herbaceous plant, growing with us to the height of about two feet, and producing its flowers, which are of a pale violet colour, in July and Auguſt; theſe are frequently ſucceeded by capſules containing perfect ſeeds, by which the plant may be propagated, as alſo by parting its roots in Autumn; MILLER recommends the ſeeds to be ſown as ſoon as ripe.

The plant ſucceeds beſt in a moiſt and ſomewhat ſhady ſituation, with a loamy ſoil.

A peruſal of the ſynonyms will ſhew to what a variety of genera this plant has been referred by different authors; LINNÆUS firſt gave to it the name of *Mimulus*, of which term we find in his *Philoſophia Botanica* the following conciſe explanation:—"MIMULUS mimus perſonatus;" in plain Engliſh, a maſked mimick: Mimmulus is a claſſical word for the Pedicularis, or Louſewort; the Engliſh term Monkey flower has probably been given it, from an idea that *mimulus* originated from μιμω a monkey, as in *mimuſops* monkey face.

N.° 283



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ROSA SEMPERFLORENS. EVER-BLOWING ROSE.

Claſs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 5. *Cal.* urceolatus, 5-fidus, carnoſus, collo coarctatus, demum baccatus, coloratus. *Antrum* duplicatum, 1-loculare, ſuperne apertum, pericarpiis oſſeis intus nidulantibus.

Specific Character.

ROSA *ſemperflorens* caule aculeato, foliis ſubternis, pedunculis ſubunifloris aculeato-hiſpidis, calycis laciniis integris.

We are induced to conſider the roſe here repreſented, as one of the moſt deſirable plants in point of ornament ever introduced to this country; its flowers, large in proportion to the plant, are ſemidouble, and with great richneſs of colour unite a moſt delightful fragrance; they bloſſom during the whole of the year, more ſparingly indeed in the winter months; the ſhrub itſelf is more hardy than moſt greenhouſe plants, and will grow in ſo ſmall a compaſs of earth, that it may be reared almoſt in a coffee cup; is kept with the leaſt poſſible trouble, and propagated without difficulty by cuttings or ſuckers.

For this invaluable acquiſition, our country is indebted to the late GILBERT SLATER, Eſq. of Knots-Green, near Layton-ſtone, whoſe untimely death every perſon muſt deplore, who is a friend to improvements in ornamental gardening: in procuring the rarer plants from abroad, more particularly from the Eaſt-Indies, Mr. SLATER was indefatigable, nor was he leſs anxious to have them in the greateſt perfection this country will admit; to gain this point there was no contrivance that ingenuity could ſuggeſt, no labour, no expence withheld; ſuch exertions muſt ſoon have inſured him the firſt collection of the plants of India: it is now about three years ſince he obtained this roſe from China; as he readily imparted his moſt valuable acquiſitions to thoſe who were moſt likely to increaſe them, this plant ſoon became conſpicuous in the collections of the principal Nurſerymen near town, and in the courſe of a few years will, no doubt, decorate the window of every amateur.

The largeſt plants we have ſeen have not exceeded three feet, it may no doubt be trained to a much greater height; a variety of it much more robuſt, having uſually ſeveral flowers on a footſtalk, of a pale red colour, and ſemidouble alſo, has more lately been introduced, and as far as we can learn from the ſame ſource.

N° 284



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JASMINUM ODORATISSIMUM. SWEETEST JASMINE.

Claſs and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla hypocrateriformis. *Bacca* dicocca. *Semina* ſolitaria, arillata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

JASMINUM *odoratiſſimum* foliis alternis obtuſiuſculis ternatis pinnatiſque, ramis teretibus, laciniis calycinis breviſſimis. *Ait. Hort. H. v.* 1. *p.* 10. *Linn. Syſt. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 56.
JASMINUM flavum odoratum. *Barr. Ic.* 62.

The flowers of moſt of the ſpecies of Jaſmine are odoriferous, trivial names therefore expreſſive of this quality are ineligible, as wanting character; the preſent name is peculiarly objectionable, inaſmuch as ſeveral other ſpecies are greatly ſuperior to this in point of fragrance; a leſſon for Botaniſts to abſtain from trivial names of the ſuperlative degree, ſuch as *odoratiſſimum, fœtidiſſimum, maximum, minimum*, &c.

The preſent ſpecies, according to Mr. AITON, is a native of Madeira, and was cultivated by Mr. MILLER, in 1730; it is now a plant common in moſt greenhouſes: it will form a ſhrub of conſiderable ſize, which requires no ſupport; its leaves are gloſſy, inclining to yellow, growing for the moſt part three together, ſometimes pinnated; its bloſſoms, which are yellow, make their appearance from May to November: in point of hardineſs it is ſuperior to many greenhouſe plants, and may be propagated without difficulty by cuttings.

PORTLANDIA GRANDIFLORA. GREAT-FLOWERED PORTLANDIA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. clavato-infundibuliformis. *Antheræ* 4–6. longitudinales. *Capſ.* 5-gona, 2-valvis, retuſa, 2-locularis, polyſperma, coronata calyce 5-phyllo.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PORTLANDIA *grandiflora* floribus pentandris. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 213. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 228. *foliis ovatis. Syſt. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel. p.* 360.

PORTLANDIA *grandiflora* floribus pentandris, capſulis ovatis, foliis oblongis acuminatis. *Swartz. Obſ. Bot. p.* 69.

Dr. BROWN, in his Natural Hiſtory of Jamaica, gives to this genus the name of *Portlandia*, in honour of the Ducheſs Dowager of PORTLAND, who employed many of the leiſure hours of a long and happy life, in the purſuits of natural hiſtory, in which ſhe was eminently ſkilled.—She was the friend and patron of Mr. LIGHTFOOT, who dedicates to her his *Flora Scotica*; the fine collection of rare and valuable trees and ſhrubs which enrich part of the grounds at Bulſtrode, were of her planting.

Dr. SWARTZ, in his Obſervations on the Plants of the Weſt-Indies, informs us, that this ſpecies grows wild in Jamaica, where *(incolit calcareoſa petroſa)* it inhabits calcareous rocky places*, forms a ſmall tree about the height of ſix feet, and flowers from the middle of Summer to Autumn; its bark, he obſerves, as in other plants of the ſame genus, is extremely bitter.

From Mr. AITON we learn, that it was introduced here by ——— ELLIS, Eſq. in 1775.

It forms a very beautiful ſtove plant, not of difficult growth, and readily diſpoſed to flower; we have ſeen blowing plants of it little more than a foot high; its bloſſoms are not only uncommonly large, ſhewy, and curious in their ſtructure, but fragrant alſo, and very much ſo when dried.

It is uſually increaſed by cuttings.

* We wiſh that every perſon who deſcribes foreign plants on the ſpot, would do thus; it would greatly facilitate their culture.



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GOODENIA LÆVIGATA. SMOOTH GOODENIA.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Flores monopetali, ſuperi. *Capſ.* bilocularis. *Cor.* ſupra longitudinaliter fiſſa, ſtigma urceolatum ciliatum. *Smith Tranſ. Linn. Soc. v.* 2. *p.* 346.

Specific Character.

GOODENIA *lævigata* foliis obovato-lanceolatis dentatis glabris.

In the Autumn of 1792, SAMUEL TOLFREY Eſq. moſt kindly invited me to inſpect a vaſt number of the natural productions of Botany-Bay, in his poſſeſſion; collected with great aſſiduity, and brought over in high preſervation by Captain TENCH; among other curioſities, he ſhewed me ſpecimens of the earths of that country, imported in very ſmall bags. I ſuggeſted to Mr. TOLFREY, that thoſe earths might poſſibly contain the ſeeds of ſome curious and unknown plants; he readily acquieſced in the idea, and permitted me to make trial of them: accordingly, in the Spring of 1793, I expoſed them in ſhallow pans, on a gentle tan heat, keeping them duly watered; in the courſe of the Summer they yielded me fourteen plants, moſt of which were altogether new, and among others the ſpecies of *Goodenia* here figured; this we have ſince found to be a hardy greenhouſe plant, flowering from July to October, and very readily increaſed by cuttings.

The oldeſt plant in our poſſeſſion is about a foot and a half high, much branched, the ſtalks are round and ſmooth to the naked eye, green below, above purpliſh, the leaves are ſmooth, of a deep bright green colour, alternate, ſtanding on footſtalks, which gradually widen into the leaves, ſomewhat ovate, and deeply toothed; the flowers grow in the alæ of the leaves, forming a thin ſpike, they are ſeſſile, of a pale violet colour, and have a peculiar ſmell which is rather unpleaſant; at the ſide of each flower are two long narrow Bracteæ; the Calyx, which is placed on the germen, is compoſed of five ſhort ovate leaves, which appear edged with hairs if magnified; the Corolla is monopetalous, the lower part, which at firſt is tubular, ſplits longitudinally

longitudinally above, and forms a kind of half tube, the edges of which are brown, the inſide yellow, the outſide greeniſh, the mouth beſet with ſhort hairs, each of which is terminated by a ſmall villous head; the limb is deeply divided into five linear ſegments, ſpreading out like a hand, and terminated by ſhort points; the Filaments are five in number, of a whitiſh colour, ſomewhat broadeſt above, rather flat, inſerted into the receptacle; Antheræ oval, flattened, yellow, bilocular, a little bent, the length of the piſtillum; but this is to be underſtood of ſuch flowers as are not yet fully expanded, in thoſe that are, they are much ſhorter, and appear withered; the Style, in flowers about to open, the length of the filaments, upright, in thoſe that are opened much longer, and bent ſomewhat downward; Stigma at firſt upright, in the form of a cup, having the edge curiouſly fringed with white hairs, afterwards it cloſes together, loſes its hollow, and aſſumes a flat appearance, and nods ſomewhat, the back part of it is bearded; Germen beneath the calyx, oblong, uſually abortive with us.

The name of *Goodenia* has been given to this genus by Dr. SMITH, in honour of the Rev. SAMUEL GOODENOUGH, LL. D. of *Ealing*, my much-honoured friend, whoſe name will be ever dear to Botaniſts for his laborious inveſtigation of the Britiſh Carices*.

* Vide a Diſſertation on the Britiſh ſpecies of Carex, by Dr. GOODENOUGH, in the ſecond volume of the Tranſactions of the Linnean Society.



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PASSIFLORA CILIATA. FRINGED-LEAVED PASSION-FLOWER.

Claſs and Order.

GYNANDRIA HEXANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Stamina* germini vicina. *Nectarium* multi-radiatum. *Antrum* pedicellatum duplicatum 1-loculare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PASSIFLORA *ciliata* foliis trilobis glabris ciliato ſerratis intermedio longiſſimo, petiolis eglanduloſis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 310.

This Paſſion-Flower is deſcribed in the *Hort. Kew.* as a new one, under the name of *ciliata*, introduced by Mrs. NORMAN, from the Weſt-Indies, in 1783: we ſaw it during the latter part of the laſt Summer, with great profuſion of flowers, in ſeveral collections, more particularly in that of Mr. VERE, Kenſington-Gore, from whence our figure and deſcription were taken.

Its ſtalks are round, perfectly ſmooth, and run to a very great height; leaves dark green, gloſſy, perfectly ſmooth, except on the edges, where they are beſet with ſtrong glandular hairs, divided into three large and two ſmall lobes, the middle lobe running out to a conſiderable length, the footſtalks of the leaves are beſet with a few hairs thinly ſcattered, at the baſe of each leaf is a tendril, and two finely-divided ſtipulæ, edged alſo with glandular hairs. The Involucrum is compoſed of three leaves, dividing into capillary ſegments, each of which terminates in a viſcid globule, fetid when bruiſed; betwixt the involucrum and the bloſſom is a ſhort peduncle; the pillar which ſupports the germen is of a bright purple colour, with ſpots of a darker hue, the germen is ſmooth and green; Styles green; Stigmata of a dark green; Filaments ſix in number; Antheræ pale yellow green, the former dotted with purple; of Radii, there may be ſaid to be four rows, variegated with white and purple, petals ten, externally greeniſh, internally red, deeper or paler according to circumſtances.

The leaves of this plant vary greatly in form, according to the health and luxuriance of the plant; on comparing it with the *fœtida*, we ſtrongly ſuſpect it to be a variety merely of that ſpecies: time will ſhew.

It is increaſed by cuttings, or ſeeds.



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